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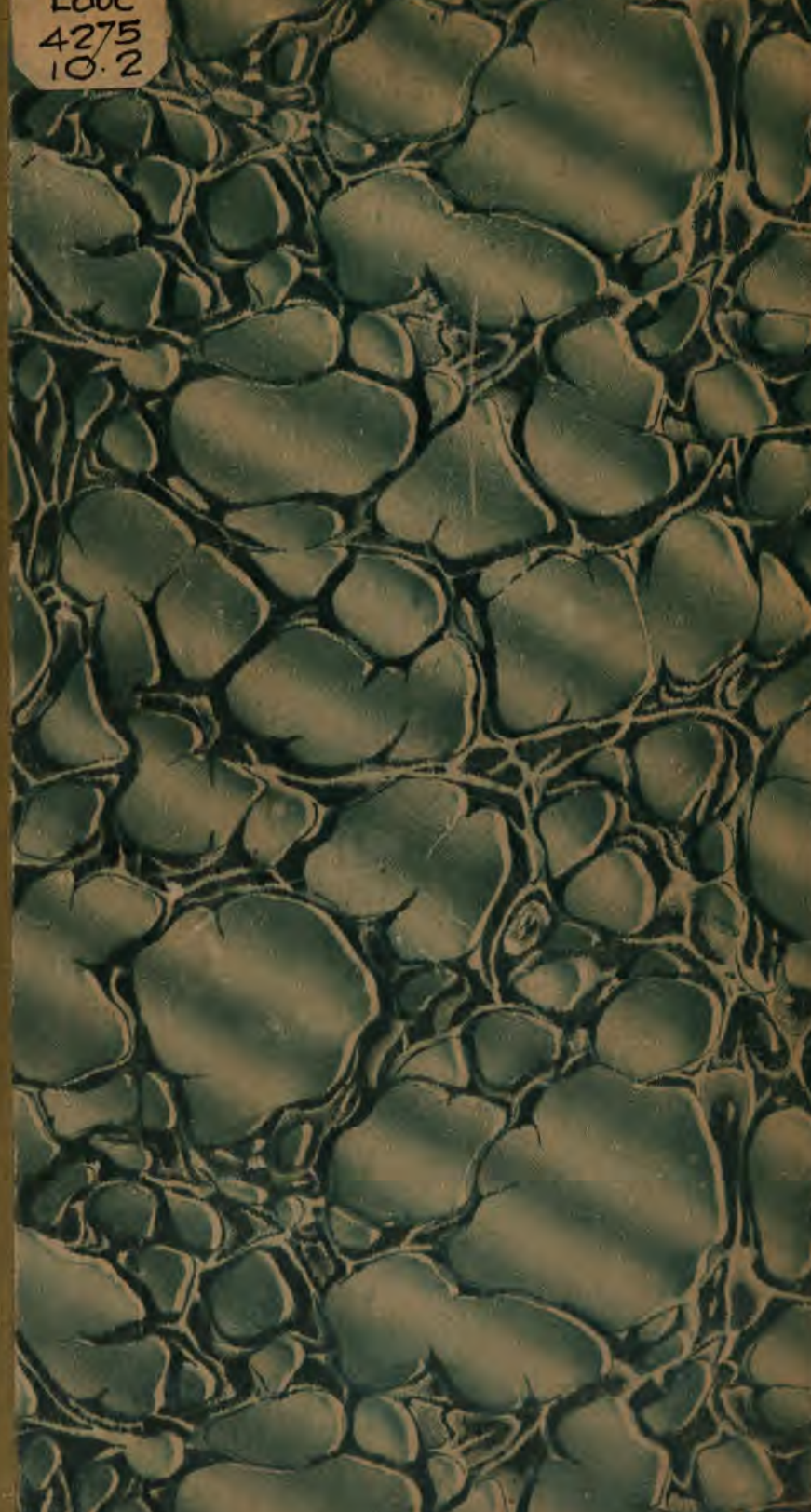
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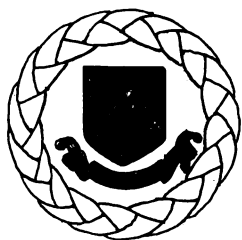


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A Short Account
of the
University of Glasgow.

1451

PREPARED IN

1901

CONNECTION WITH THE CELEBRATION

OF THE Ninth Jubilee

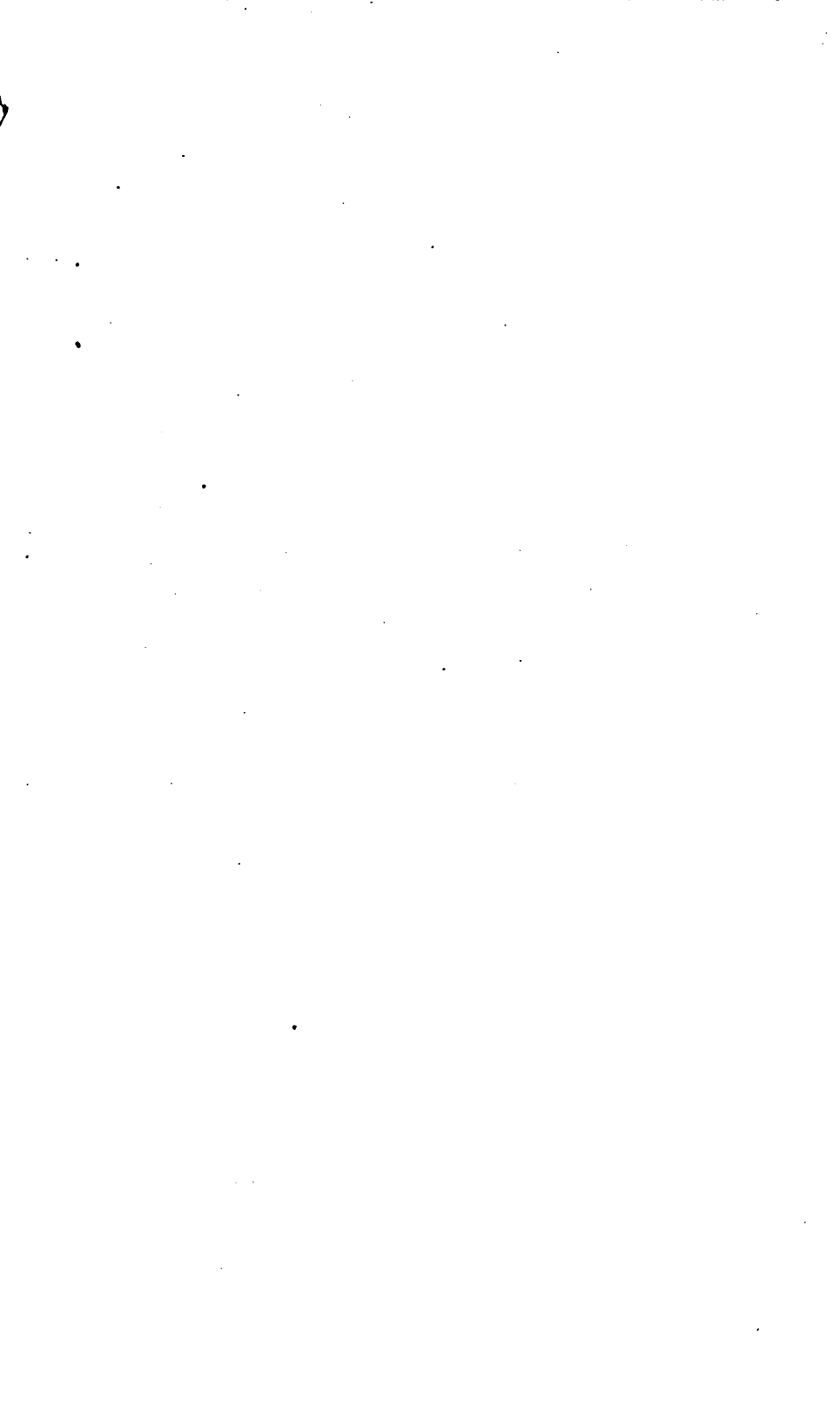
IN JUNE 1901

BY

JAMES COUTTS, M.A.









UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS - VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST

A Short Account
of the
University of Glasgow

Prepared in connection with the Celebration
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By
James Coutts, M.A.



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The University of Glasgow

THE fifteenth century was very prolific in giving birth to Universities in Europe, three Scottish and at least twenty Continental Universities having been founded during its course. It was a time of reading and meditation, if not of profound enquiry, preceding the great upheaval of the Reformation, a time when the Renaissance movement set scholars to recover from obscure corners the works of the great authors of the old classical ages, and to study them with enthusiastic relish. About the middle of the century the movement was aided by the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, resulting in the dispersion all over Europe of the scholars who had previously found a home there; and by the invention of printing, the greatest external aid ever furnished to human thought. The influences at work on the Continent, though they might not immediately affect Scotland, gradually came to be felt there also. Scotland itself was by this time struggling into intellectual life. Fordoun and Wyntoun had made a beginning on the history of the country; Barbour in the previous century had sung the deliverance of the nation and the achievements of the greatest of Scottish kings; after him the Scottish lyre had passed to the king himself, James I.; and before the close of the century the lays of the great minstrel Dunbar began to be heard. There had also arisen "the unlettered muse" of the earlier ballads and of Blind Harry's metrical narrative of Wallace.

The University of Glasgow

A poet of the nineteenth century has described his native country as "Caledonia stern and wild," and perhaps the description would have been as appropriate in the middle of the fifteenth century; but it appears that even then most of the land available in Scotland was carefully cultivated, that the common people were not less prosperous than in continental countries, that industry had made considerable progress, and that there was an appreciable amount of foreign commerce, especially with the Netherlands. But the progress of the country was too often interrupted by outbreaks of unruly and rapacious nobles or by schemes of crafty and ambitious ecclesiastics, both sets of disturbers finding additional opportunity in the long and, unfortunately, too frequent minorities of the sovereign. James II., who, at the time the University was founded, had scarcely come of age, proved a ruler of good ability during his brief reign, though at the outset his career was stained by the slaying of Douglas under severe provocation, as Bruce's had been by the slaying of Comyn. James III. did not know how to conform to his environment or to make his environment conform to him, and his reign was distracted especially in the latter part, but the Wars of the Roses kept the English employed at home, and prevented their making serious mischief in Scotland. Afterwards the reign of James IV. —tolerably prudent for the most part, till it ended in the supreme imprudence of Flodden—was a time of notable progress. The condition of the country, therefore, for the first sixty years from the foundation of the University, though it cannot be described as a golden age, was not altogether unfavourable.

Two sets of motives combine to create a demand for Universities and to provide them with students, and these motives are not essentially different in the twentieth century from what they were in the fifteenth. There is the speculative interest in the search after truth, man's

native and indestructible inclination to the pursuit of enquiry and expression, giving birth to poetry, literature, philosophy, and art; and there is the utilitarian motive of qualifying for the higher offices and employments of public or private life. In the fifteenth century and long before it, the Scots wandered much abroad, and in 1326, the Bishop of Moray founded the Moray College in Paris for the youth of his own diocese, but it was soon opened to students from all parts of Scotland, and came to be known as the Scots College. In it many distinguished Scots have studied and taught. It was natural, however, that a desire should arise to have within their own country the means of giving and receiving the higher learning, and all the more so because warfare and other evils sometimes added to the natural risks of travelling, as when James I., when being sent to France for his education, was taken prisoner by the English in 1405. Accordingly a University was established at St. Andrews in 1411, and another at Glasgow forty years later.

The University of Glasgow was founded in 1451 by a Bull of Pope Nicholas V., obtained on the solicitation of James II. of Scotland, who in turn was prompted by William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, an adviser and supporter of the King in his contest with the aspiring and mutinous house of Douglas. The Bull established in the city of Glasgow a *Studium Generale*, not only in Theology, Canon Law, and Civil Law, but also in Arts and in any other legitimate faculty; provided that students who had completed the appointed course of study in a particular faculty, and who had been duly examined and found worthy, might receive license to teach or be admitted to the degree of master or doctor, after which they should, without further examination or probation, be qualified to rule and teach not only in their own University but also in any other; ordained that the doctors, masters, readers, and students of the new institution should

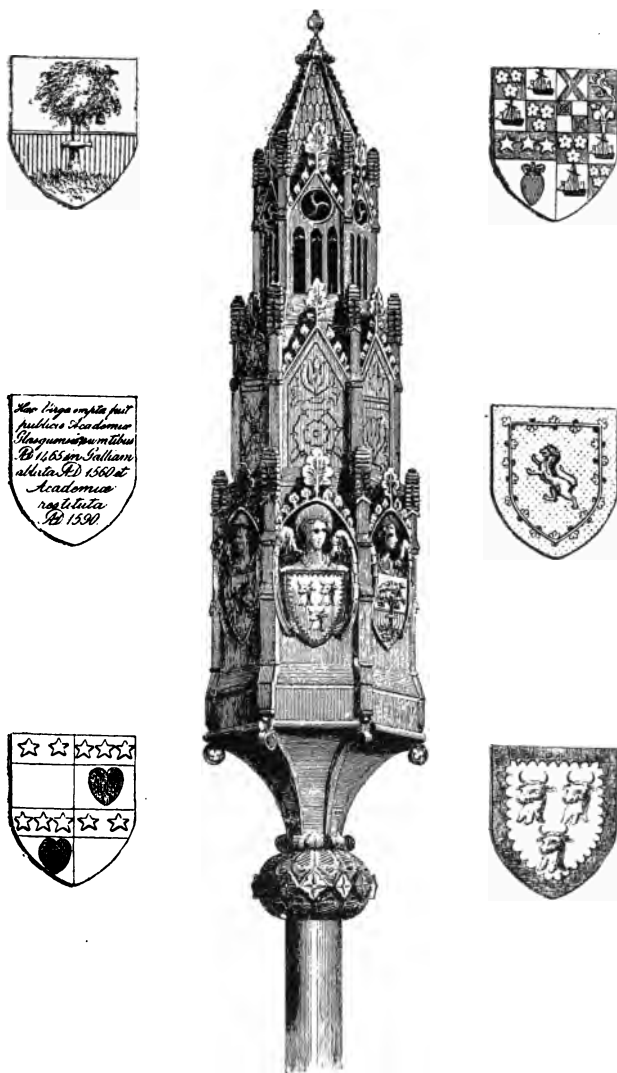
enjoy all the privileges, honours, and immunities granted to the University of Bologna, in which Nicholas had himself been a student ; and appointed that the Bishop of Glasgow and his successors should hold the office of Chancellor. A century later Glasgow had a population of about 4500, and according to the Bull it was chosen for the seat of the new University as being a place of note, with a moderate climate and abundance of provisions and other things needful for man's use, and also as being a convenient centre to which students might resort from surrounding regions. At the request of Turnbull, James II. granted his firm peace and protection to the University and its office-bearers, regents, and students, and exempted them from the taxes and services exigible from his other subjects, and this royal grant was acknowledged and confirmed by many subsequent kings and regents. In the 15th century the bishopric of Glasgow was looked upon as a sort of spiritual dukedom. The Bishop nominated the city magistrates, controlled municipal affairs, and exercised secular jurisdiction over a wide territory. This authority, so far as members of the University were concerned, Turnbull and his successors made over, with but slight reservation, to the Rector and his deputies, and so it happened that for a long time the University claimed and exercised legal as well as academic jurisdiction. The Rector conducted in 1670 the trial of a student accused of murder, there was a prison for offenders in the College steeple, and even in the 18th century the University disputed the right of the city magistrates to apprehend and try students. Turnbull also granted to members of the University the right of trading within the city free from payment of custom, and allowed beneficed clergy to become teachers or students in the University, their ecclesiastical duties being performed by deputy.

These royal and episcopal grants were of great importance, for the University had at first no property and

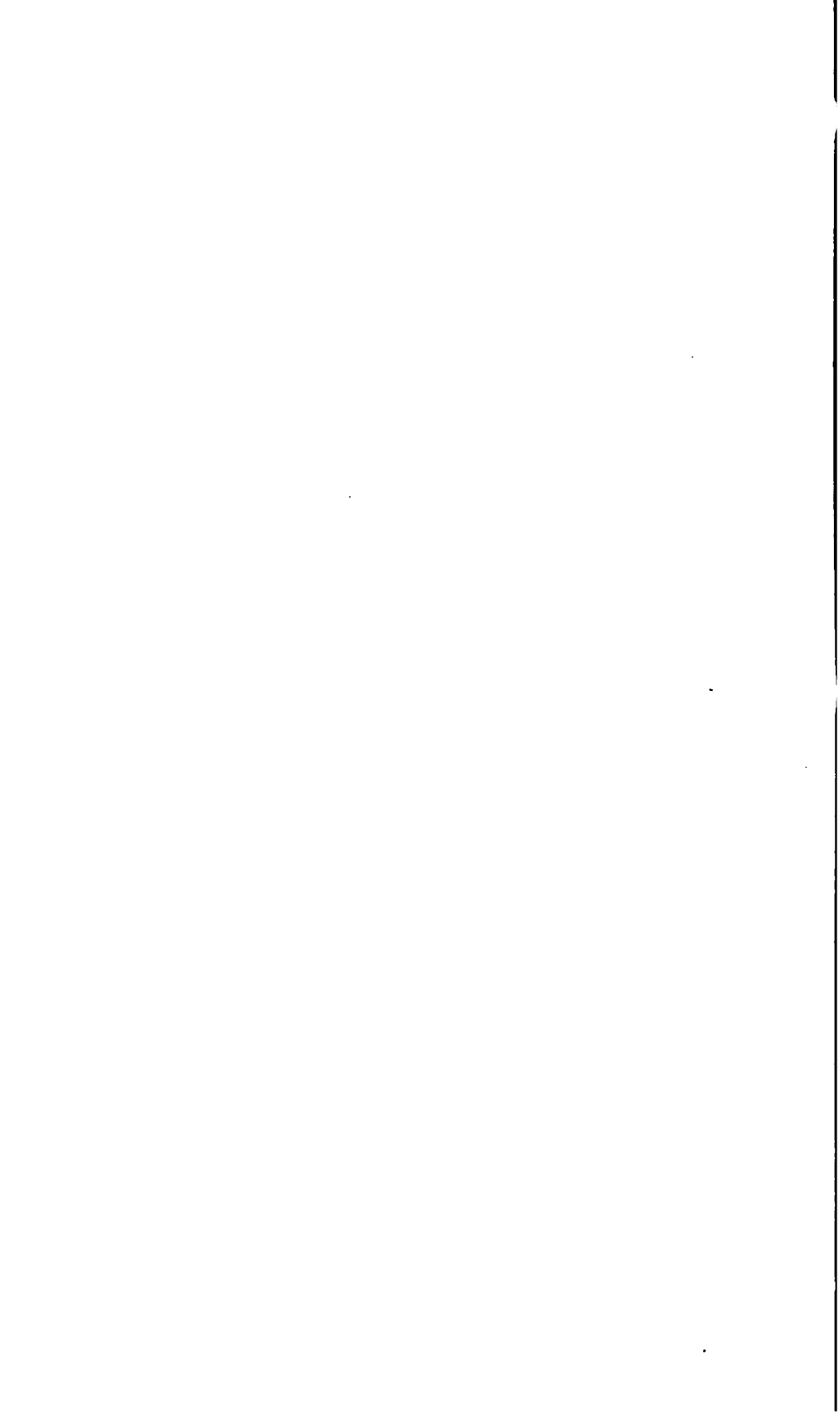
no revenue, except the fees paid by students for incorporation (matriculation), teaching, and graduation, and the sums charged for their board and lodgings, students with sufficient means being required to live in the College chambers and diet at the same table with the regents. The contest between the King and the Douglasses ended in the overthrow of the latter in 1455, and their overthrow led to the rise of the Hamiltons, one of whom was among the earliest and greatest benefactors of the University. In 1460 James, Lord Hamilton, made over to Duncan Bunch, Principal Regent, for behoof of the faculty of Arts, a tenement in High Street, with four acres of land stretching towards the Molendinar; and shortly afterwards a contiguous tenement and area of land were bestowed by Sir Thomas Arthurlee. On the site thus acquired the University continued till 1870. The slender resources of the University were further aided by the founding of a number of chaplainries, whose revenues were conferred on the faculty of Arts or on certain University officials, generally under burden of celebrating mass for the souls of the donors or performing other religious rites. Teaching was begun in buildings near the Cathedral, the use of which is believed to have been granted by the Bishop, but by 1453 the classes were held in buildings rented in High Street, probably identical with those afterwards gifted by Lord Hamilton, and next door to the monastery of the friendly Friars Preachers. In the period before the Reformation the faculty of Arts normally had three regents, and the number of students and graduates, though subject to fluctuation, was very considerable for the times. Separate records for the other faculties have not been preserved, but, from a survey of such evidence as exists, we are obliged to conclude that before the Reformation the University was the scene both of teaching and graduation in the faculties of Canon Law and Theology, though their work was probably intermittent and both faculties

had become dormant before the end of the period. Traces of teaching in Civil Law occur, but here the evidence of any settled or effective organisation is not complete. There is not much mention of Medicine, but it was treated as worthy of recognition within the University. Among the distinguished men connected with the University in this early period we may mention William Elphinstone, a graduate in Arts and Canon Law, Rector in 1474, afterwards Bishop of Aberdeen and founder of the University in that city, and one of those mainly instrumental in establishing the earliest printing press introduced into Scotland; Robert Henryson, a poet of genuine merit, whose works are still known to students of Scottish literature; John Major, the most famous of the early regents; John Knox, the greatest of Scottish Reformers; David Beaton, the Cardinal; and his nephew James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow at the time of the Reformation, on the establishment of which in 1560 he retired to France, taking with him at least a part of the records of the University as well as the mace. The latter was restored in 1590 and is still used on ceremonial occasions.

With the exception of some books and papers, the mace is the most ancient article of University property. David Cadyow, the earliest rector, on his re-election in 1460, gave twenty nobles to procure a mace, but the sum was scarcely found sufficient, and in 1465 the supposts or members of the University voluntarily submitted to an assessment graduated according to their means, in order that the mace might be completed. The shaft is of silver, but other metals have been used in some of the engraved and ornamental portions. The upper hexagonal part, which must have been made or modified after the date of the *Nova Erectio*, has a shield on each side, the first of which bears the city arms, the second, a Latin inscription, the third, the arms of the Earl of Morton, the fourth, those of Hamilton, the fifth, the Scottish lion rampant, and the sixth, the



THE UNIVERSITY MACE, WITH ITS SHIELDS



arms of Turnbull, who was virtually the founder of the University.

In 1453 the congregation resolved to procure a common seal for the University, with an effigy of St. Kentigern engraved in the centre, on the right an extended hand holding a book, and on the left a fish with a ring, a smaller seal for the rector being also ordered; and in 1455 a seal for the Faculty of Arts was ordered, with a hand holding a book engraved in the middle and a salmon and a bird to right and left. The common seal and the seal for the Faculty of Arts seem to have been procured without loss of time, but not the smaller seal, for in 1482 a further order for it was given, as it was considered scarcely becoming that the common seal should be used in minor matters, and the order was again renewed in 1509.

At the same time that the common seal was ordered, the congregation was deliberating about a robe for the rector, and in 1452 the Faculty of Arts ordered cloth to be purchased for making a cap, and next year passed a regulation regarding the dresses of candidates who wished to "determine" (that is, to complete their trials for the degree of bachelor) or to enter for general responsions. Early in 1464 there was delivered to the Faculty a hood made of scarlet and furred with "miniver," which had been bequeathed by Patrick Leich, and the same year the Faculty appointed a keeper of vestments (*custos habituum*) and resolved that in future this officer should be annually elected. It was also resolved to buy a number of hoods and a master's cap, and that in time to come those about to be licensed or to "determine" should pay a small sum for repair of the vestments of the Faculty. Further references to hoods and vestments occur from time to time, one of the most notable being in 1490, when the Faculty ordered the purchase of six hoods, sufficiently furred, of proper cloth and red colour. In the same year the University congregation was deliberating about its cap

and hoods, and ordered them, as well as the silver mace, to be repaired.

After the Reformation the University was disorganised, for its teachers and office-bearers had been members of the old church. The Principal Regent, John Davidson, became a protestant, however, and forms a link between the old order and the new. Queen Mary visited Glasgow in July, 1563, and, commiserating the state of the University, bestowed some endowments. For some years little progress was made, but in January, 1573, the Town Council, with the sanction of the Scots parliament, transferred to the University considerable endowments granted to them by Queen Mary for the support of ministers and hospitals. The Council recorded their regret at seeing the College tottering for want of means, its studies quenched by poverty, and the youth growing up without culture; and their desire to restore and endow the College, so that from it, as from a Trojan horse (to use their own expression), learned and disciplined young men might spring forth for service in the country. To put new life and vigour into the University, Andrew Melville was called to be Principal, and towards the end of 1574 entered upon office and set himself to work like a strong man prodigal of his strength.

On his way to Glasgow, Melville had consulted with Buchanan, and been introduced to the boy king at Stirling, and next year he discussed proposed University reforms with Arbuthnot, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen. A new charter, usually called the *Nova Erectio*, was obtained in 1577 from the Regent Morton and James VI., then a boy of eleven, providing for a Principal, who was also to be Professor of Divinity and of Hebrew and Syriac, as well as minister of Govan; and three Regents, who were to be fixed to the teaching of a prescribed subject or group of subjects, and not to follow the method called "regenting," under which a class of students was taken

in successive sessions by the same teacher through a number of different subjects. For the Principal and Regents, as well as for a number of officials and servants, maintenance was to be provided within the College. The appointment of the Principal was reserved to the Crown, but, if the Crown failed to issue a presentation within thirty days from the intimation of a vacancy, the right of election was to pass to the Chancellor, the Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the ministers of Hamilton, Cadder, Monkland, and Renfrew, with other grave and learned men whom the Crown might nominate. It is believed that this extraordinary provision has not been repealed by subsequent legislation. In 1577 the University also obtained a royal grant of the vicarage and church lands of Govan, the revenues of which were not, however, immediately available, having been previously granted to Archibald Beaton on a lease which did not expire till 1593. The *Nova Erectio* established the University on a stable though rather a narrow basis, but the municipal foundation of 1573 was probably not less important in securing its restoration. Numerous students were attracted, a fourth Regent was soon added, the Principal set free from the ministry of Govan in 1621, and two Professors of Divinity appointed about twenty years later, the observant and loquacious Robert Baillie becoming second Professor of Divinity in 1642. Some other chairs were added, but on rather a precarious footing at first.

There were some disturbances among the students in Melville's time, compared with which modern breaches of discipline appear "tame and domestic." One instance may suffice. Two students, Mark Alexander Boyd, afterwards a man of some note as a Latinist, and his cousin, Alexander Cunningham, the former a kinsman of Lord Boyd, one of the Earl of Morton's favourites, and the latter a kinsman of the Earl of Glencairn, waited for one

of the regents as he was passing home to the College through the High Churchyard, and prepared to attack him. Boyd had a baton and Cunningham a drawn sword, but the former fled when the regent, who was on the alert, turned upon him, and the latter was disarmed and retained a prisoner. The Rector and the Magistrates ordered Cunningham to appear bareheaded and barefooted at the scene of assault and there crave pardon of the University and of the regent, but he disregarded the sentence, and there were rumours and threatenings that the Boyds and Cunninghams would do something dreadful to the College. Melville procured a summons citing the offender to appear before the Privy Council, and the Council ordered him to obey the sentence or enter himself a prisoner in the Castle of Blackness. It was feared that Boyd and Glencairn would not allow their kinsman to go through such a humiliating ordeal and that there might be a violent outbreak. The Rector advised that the University should not insist on the execution of the decree, but Melville was resolute, and declared that ere it came to this pass "that we dare not correct our scholars for fear of bangsters and clanned gentlemen, they shall have all the blood of my body first." With a view to overawe the University, on the day appointed for the submission Boyd and Glencairn appeared in Glasgow with four or five hundred followers, and the Churchyard which was to be the scene of the submission was filled with armed men. Melville, nothing daunted, appeared followed by the rector, the regents, and the students in their gowns, and the academic procession was allowed to pass forward to the scene of the assault. Cunningham, bareheaded but richly dressed and supported by his friends, came jauntily forward, saying he was prepared to make his submission if there were any present ready to accept it. "Doubt not that: we are ready," said Melville. And so Cunningham went through his confession and penance in presence of

the four or five hundred gentlemen who had been gathered to save him from that humiliation. It should be mentioned that Melville, besides his activity in teaching and firmness in discipline, exerted himself to render the property and endowments of the University secure, and that the good example which he set in this matter continued to be followed for some time after his departure for St. Andrews in 1580. John Spottiswoode, author of a *History of the Church of Scotland*, was a student at Glasgow in the time of Melville, and graduated as M.A. in 1581. As Archbishop of St. Andrews and Chancellor of Scotland he took a leading part in public affairs, but his career ended in a catastrophe, for the nation would not tolerate his later measures, the king obliged him to resign the office of Chancellor, and the General Assembly deposed him from his Archbishopric.

Robert Boyd of Trochrig retired from the office of Principal in 1621, as he disliked some of the public measures of the time, and John Cameron, a man of European reputation as a scholar, whose views were thought to be more courtly, came next, but he withdrew in less than a year, and was succeeded by Dr. John Strang, whose tenure of office was signalised by a movement to provide the University with new buildings. This movement began about 1631, and continued with varying degrees of activity for about thirty years. Public subscriptions were invited and the response was liberal, though hardly adequate to the magnitude of the work. Among the subscribers were the Marquis, afterwards the Duke, of Hamilton, who had served under Gustavus Adolphus, and who in the affairs of Scotland bore a part which was more conspicuous than successful, culminating in the disastrous defeat at Preston and "Darwen stream with blood of Scots imbrued," his own execution following; the Earl of Montrose, afterwards the warrior Marquis, who in milder times might have developed into a poet

rather than a conqueror, for he had something of the poetic faculty; Archibald, Lord Lorne, afterwards the first Marquis of Argyll; William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, a poet and politician of that time, some lines in whose tragedy of *Darius* are believed to have suggested to Shakespeare the passage in *The Tempest* beginning—"The cloud-capp'd towers"; Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of two brothers whose wealth has ministered to the cause of education and benevolence in Glasgow for more than two centuries and a half; Zachary Boyd, minister of the Barony, who gave liberally to the University during his life, and bequeathed a large sum at his death; the Town Council of Glasgow, the towns of Stirling and Ayr, and the burgh of Irvine. The completed buildings had ample grounds adjoining, and were of a quaint old-fashioned style of architecture, with windows and gables everywhere prominent, and consisted of three ranges parallel to High Street, enclosing an outer and an inner court, the middle range having a tall steeple bearing a clock made by a Glasgow blacksmith. It is not known who was the architect, and as the work was in progress for about thirty years, there may have been successive architects, though the structure showed uniformity of design. Now and again there is evidence of joiner and slater work being contracted for, but most of the work was done by workmen employed and paid directly by the University—quarriers, sawyers, carters, barrowmen, masons, wrights, slaters, blacksmiths, and others. The workmen were occasionally treated to drink, and now and again the rulers of the University themselves partook of a glass of wine. There is an entry in the accounts for "ane chopin of wine when the money was gottin from my Lord Sempill, Vs." (five shillings). The subscription may have been unusually handsome, or perhaps the donor was rather slow, and it may have been matter for jubilation when he did actually pay. Bread was sometimes given

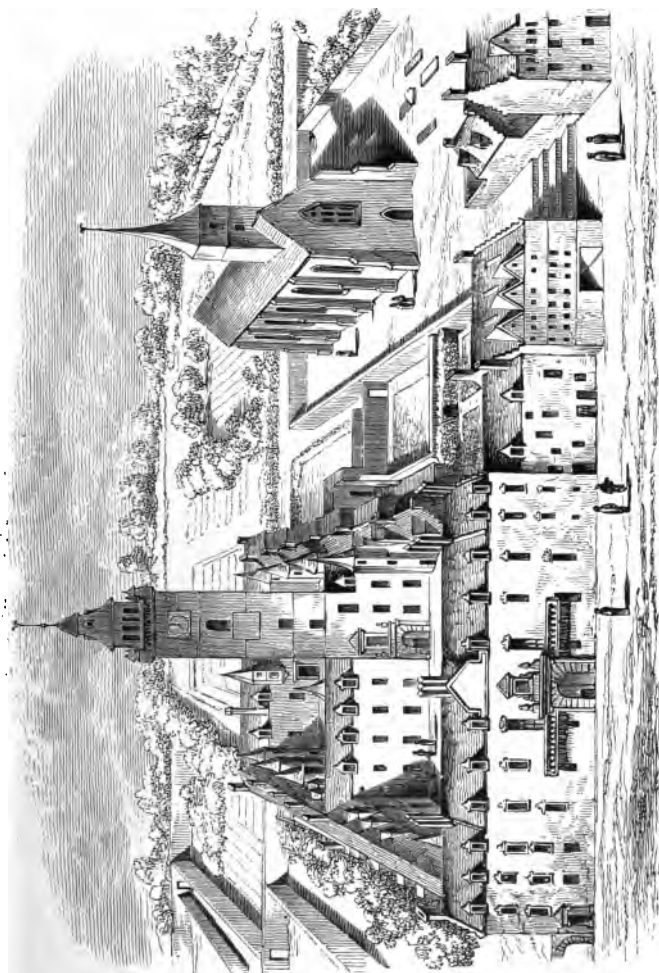
to the workmen, but it seems to have borne about the same proportion to drink as in Falstaff's tavern bill. Gloves for masons, wrights, and slaters, are also charged in the accounts, doubtless for protection rather than ornament, and there is an entry for a sand glass to keep the masons' hours. The renovation of the buildings began from the north end, and was gradually continued towards the south. The entrance archway and an adjoining portion of the old College have been re-erected at the north-eastern gateway of the present University, the late Sir William Pearce defraying the cost of removal and re-erection.

One of the most distinguished men among the regents of the 17th century was James Dalrymple, of Stair in Ayrshire, an ancestor of the present Chancellor. He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1664, and Viscount Stair in 1690. He began his career as a Captain in the army of the Covenant, but was elected a regent in 1641, and, in accordance with the oath taken when entering on office, he resigned in 1643, when about to marry. He was re-elected, however, and continued to teach for some time longer. Having applied himself to the study of law, in 1648 he was admitted an advocate, under Cromwell he became a judge of the Court of Session, and under Charles II., Lord President, as well as Privy Councillor. He was not in haste to place himself in opposition to the government of the day, but there were limits he did not care to exceed, and by and by he withdrew from public life, completing his great work on the Institutes of the Law of Scotland which had been in progress for a number of years. Retiring to Holland a year before the accession of James VII., he came back with William of Orange, was restored to office as Lord President, and took a leading part in the public measures of that eventful time. In 1644 Dalrymple had been the bearer of an application by the College to the Committee of Estates at Edinburgh

that, along with its other immunities, the College should pay no excise for "quhat is spent within the Colledge for thair interteinment." He urgently pressed his request, and it was granted, but the Committee, fearing that others might be encouraged to make similar applications, would not give out an extract or writ upon the matter. In another important affair of the University we think we can trace the influence of Dalrymple. On account of the plague then infesting the city, the classes were removed from Glasgow in 1646, and carried on at Irvine for about eight months, ending in July, 1647. In the latter part of that year they were conducted for some time at Paisley, as the plague, though mitigated, was not yet extinguished. There is a strong probability that it was through the influence of Dalrymple and of David Dickson, Professor of Divinity, who had previously been minister at Irvine, that the old seaside burgh was chosen as the place of refuge for the University in the time of the plague.¹

Charles I. followed a different policy in Scotland towards the end of his reign, and, Presbyterianism having been re-established, the revenues of the bishoprics were set free, and in 1641 parliament ratified a mortification by the king conveying to the University, with slight reservations, the feu-duties of the bishopric of Galloway with the abbeys and priory annexed to it. Through Cromwellian influences, not very constitutionally exercised, Patrick Gillespie became Principal in 1653, and next year he was called to London to consult with the Protector, who was friendly to the University. Cromwell paid a subscription of £200 sterling promised long before by Charles I., and in 1654 he issued an ordinance for securing the University revenues, made a fresh grant of the bishopric of Galloway

¹In the period before the Reformation the work of the University was four times interrupted by the plague, namely, in 1455, 1501, 1515, and 1545.



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS IN HIGH STREET

with its abbeys and priory, and three years later issued a charter confirming all former grants, making over the deanery and subdeanery of Glasgow and the revenue of a large number of churches, and conferring the liberty to print Bibles in any language, "with all sorts of books relating to the faculties of theology, jurisprudence, medicine, philosophy, philology, and all other books whatsoever, the same being ordered and privileged to the press by our said University, or any person to be named by the said University." The Restoration, soon followed by the re-establishment of Episcopacy, deprived the University of a great part of its revenues. Gillespie, pronounced "an intruder by the power of the late usurpers," was removed from the office of Principal, and Baillie succeeded, but the measures now pursued by the government weighed heavily on the old man's spirit, and he died soon afterwards. A Commission with ample powers to do everything except the one thing needful—namely, to improve the endowments—enquired into the affairs of the University in 1664, and made a number of excellent recommendations; but it was useless to look for effective aid from the prodigal sovereign then reigning, and, though there was usually a fair number of students in Arts, in other respects the University languished till the Revolution. The most notable names we encounter before that event are those of Gilbert Burnet, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury and author of a History of his own times, who held the chair of Divinity from 1669 to 1674; and Robert Leighton who, as Archbishop of Glasgow, was Chancellor for a few years.

Josiah Chorley, an English student who left Trinity College, Cambridge, on account of the strict terms of conformity enforced there, and came to Glasgow early in 1671, has left an interesting account of the life and work of the students in the Old College during his time. In consideration of his previous studies, Chorley

was allowed to join the bachelor class under Mr. John Tran, "whose excellent qualities would fill a large volume." "Keen as was my appetite for learning, here was rich provision enough to satisfy it, in daily dictates, disputations, etc." The College bell rang at 5 o'clock in the morning, and the roll being then called, every student had to answer to his name. The day was spent in private study and public exercises, and at nine in the evening the chambers were visited by the regents. On Sunday students met twice in their classes for religious exercises, and they accompanied the Principal and Regents to church forenoon and afternoon, "so that there is no room for vain ramblings and wicked prophanations of the day." In the beginning of April, 1672, lecturing ceased in the magistrand class, to give time for the examinations and preparations leading up to graduation, or laureation, as it was then called; and all the students going forward to that ceremony contributed to an assessment for defraying the expenses. Chorley declined to be public orator, but was sent to Edinburgh "to invite the grandees there to our laureation," though most of those he mentions belonged rather to Glasgow and the West. He set out, to use his own words, "furnished with gloves and theses, which I first presented to the patron, the laird of Colchun [Colquhoun] upon white satin." He then waited on Archbishop Leighton, who accepted the theses, but excused himself as unworthy of a present of "fine-fringed gloves." Chorley pressed him to accept, and the Archbishop continued to protest and retire till he reached the far end of the chamber and then consented. After calling on Gilbert Burnet and some others, Chorley returned to Glasgow, and the laureation was held in the Tron Church on the 18th of July, in presence of a crowded audience, including many clergy and gentry. The presiding regent offered up a prayer in Latin,

introduced the business of the day in an eloquent speech, and then propounded the theses. Disputations followed, "wherein every clergyman and gentleman present, or as many as would, called out what scholar he pleased for his respondent, and opposed upon any thesis that he read, the regent all the while moderating in the pulpit." After this long exercise, Jonathan Low, an Englishman who had shared the same chamber with Chorley, and who had been appointed to act as public orator at the ceremony, "pronounced his declamation very well." The graduands were then sent out into the churchyard, and being called in the order of merit assigned to them, re-entered the church and stood there in the same order, while the Principal read his injunctions to them out of the College Statute Book and pronounced the title of Master of Arts over them, the regent closing the proceedings with a solemn prayer and thanksgiving.

Shortly after the Revolution the Scots Parliament appointed a Commission on the Universities, to which the King subsequently added new members, and this Commission sat for a long time, while further commissions were appointed by George I. The work of improvement and expansion went on for thirty years or longer. Principal Fall, Dr. James Wemyss, Professor of Divinity, and William Blair, one of the regents, declined the conditions prescribed by the new government and were deposed, but Fall was commended for his administration and dismissed with compliments. Steps were soon taken to fill up the vacancies. William Dunlop having been appointed by the King to be Principal, and there being then no Chancellor, the Commission called upon the Rector, David Boyle of Kelburn, and the three regents then in office to induct Dunlop; and on the 11th December 1690, after he had delivered an inaugural oration before a full meeting of the University and

other learned men, the induction took place. In September 1690, the Commissioners enacted that no one, even though he had a presentation, should be admitted as a master or regent in any Scottish University "without ane previous tryall and program," an intimation of this exhibition of academic gladiatorship to be affixed to the University or College in which the candidate sought appointment, inviting candidates to dispute for the place. The presentee was to dispute on any "problematicall subject," if candidates offered, and to undergo examination if the judges of the University thought fit, these judges being empowered to consider not only the ability and learning of the candidate, but also, "other good qualifications complexidlie," such as good life, prudence, fitness for the place, and affection to the Government in church and state. At the end of 1690 there was an unprecedented competition for the office of regent, nine candidates appearing and disputing for a fortnight. They acquitted themselves so well that it was considered every one of them had given sufficient proofs of learning to deserve the place. The Faculty had difficulty in coming to a decision, and chose a short leet, from which on 2nd January 1691, they resolved to determine the appointment by lot, and the lot fell on John Law, who forthwith became regent. The Faculty considerably ordered £5 sterling to be paid to each of the unsuccessful candidates, and one of them, William Jamieson, who, though born blind, had been educated in the University till he had attained to great learning, was set to lecture on civil history. He continued in office about a quarter of a century, and may be regarded as the earliest University Lecturer in the modern sense. The test of "tryall and program" was intended for regents, but not for the Principal, the Professor of Divinity, or any other Professor; and, as the era of regents was nearing its close and that of Professors approaching, the regulation was not long enforced. James Wodrow, who succeeded Wemyss as

Professor of Divinity, was a man whose course of life had been strangely chequered. He graduated as M.A. at Glasgow in 1659, and then studied Divinity for three years, but, disliking the turn affairs took after the Restoration, he did not enter the church, but continued to act as a tutor to pupils of the Grammar School and students of the College till 1673. In that year he was licensed to preach by a number of Presbyterian ministers, among whom was Donald Cargill. For several years Wodrow preached in houses and in fields at the call of the people, and under the direction of ministers indulged and not indulged. In the severe times after the battle of Bothwell Bridge he retired to his native Eaglesham, and having among his other studies given some attention to medicine, especially botany and anatomy, he had some thoughts when about fifty years of age of repairing to a foreign University to qualify for a medical degree. News soon came of the Indulgence of 1687, however, and he returned to Glasgow, was called to be minister of a congregation there, and ordained in 1688. Besides being a minister himself, he had before the Revolution been appointed to teach such young men as were in training for the Presbyterian ministry, and when early in 1692 he was appointed to the Chair of Divinity in the University, he brought his students with him. It was natural that the Wodrows should be interested in the sufferings of the Presbyterian Church in the days of its adversity, and Robert Wodrow, a son of the Professor, has done more to preserve the memories of these times than even "Old Mortality" himself.

At the request of the Faculty, Principal Dunlop proceeded to London in 1691 to wait upon King William and represent to him the urgent needs of the University in respect to the repair of its buildings, the extension of its teaching staff, and the improvement of its library. Several expedients for relieving the University were per-

suasively submitted for consideration by His Majesty. He was reminded that in 1641 Charles I. had granted the Bishopric of Galloway as a perpetual mortification, but this had been taken away, greatly to the detriment of the University, on the restoration of Episcopacy in 1661. Now that Episcopacy was abolished, it was hoped the King would make effectual the pious intentions of his royal grandfather. Charles I. had also intended to bestow upon the University a good part of the revenue of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and the grant was ready for the King's signature, when the Duke of Lennox prevailed to obtain it for himself; but as the Lennox family was now extinct and the King had the Bishopric at his disposal, the whole or a part of it might be granted to the University, and would suit even better than the Bishopric of Galloway, being more conveniently situated and adjacent to the places where the University had tithes. On his return, Dunlop reported that the King was inclined to aid the University, but was extremely busy with other affairs and not prepared to say what measures would be adopted. In further dealing with the matter the University was fortunate in securing the good offices of William Carstairs, the King's Chaplain for Scotland, who stood high in the favour of William and had great influence in Scottish affairs. There were some earlier grants of smaller value, but in 1698 the University obtained a lease for nineteen years of the revenues of the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and, though subject to considerable payments to the Crown, it was of great service to the University, and being renewed from time to time, and latterly changed to a fixed annual grant, formed one of its main resources for about 140 years.

Mathematics, Greek, and Latin, when not otherwise provided for, had hitherto been included within the cycle of studies dealt with by the regents, but from this time separate chairs for them were established on a perma-

nent basis. The method of "regenting" had soon been revived, notwithstanding the prohibition in the *Nova Erectio*; the supporters of old methods would not willingly let it die, and it continued in Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural Philosophy till finally abolished in 1727. Soon after the Revolution we begin to trace some attention to the teaching of natural and experimental science and the use of apparatus for experiments. Queen Anne granted some further endowments, and a chair of Oriental Languages (mainly concerned with Hebrew) was established in 1709 and of Law in 1714. We should perhaps date the origin of the Chair of Oriental Languages from 1686, for in that year Thomas Gordon, one of the regents, went to London, and, without informing the Principal or the other regents regarding his designs, obtained a presentation from James VII. to be Professor of Oriental Languages, with a salary of 600 merks to be provided out of the vacant stipends. The Privy Council found, however, that there were no such funds available, but on their recommendation, Gordon, who still continued a regent, was admitted a Professor without salary. Shortly after the Revolution the Faculty had to enter on a process against him for a scandal, but he carried his case to the Court of Session and was absolved. However, he found it prudent to give in a demission of his office as regent, yet only a short time afterwards, founding on his commission as a Professor, he put forward a claim to a salary of 600 merks for three and a half years. As he was a litigious man, and very unfit to be a University Professor, the Faculty, in order to be rid of him, agreed to pay him a thousand merks, on his giving in a second demission of office and a discharge of all claims. When the Earl of Mar's rebellion broke out in 1715, the members of the University maintained for some time a company of 50 foot soldiers in the service of King George, and the King cordially acknowledged their active loyalty, and declared

that they had earned a claim on his consideration when their affairs should require it. Some further grants were obtained from him, and two or three chairs were founded early in his reign, including the chair of Church History established in 1716.

In 1721 the Duke of Chandos delivered to the Duke of Montrose as Chancellor of the University £500 to provide for the erection of a fit building for the Library, and the money was allowed to accumulate some years at interest before being applied. From this we may date the commencement of better times for the Library, the progress of which had hitherto been rather slow and the resources limited. Some brief notes may now be given on the development of this important department of the University. The nucleus of the Library was formed in the 15th century, Duncan Bunch, principal regent in the Faculty of Arts, one of the original triumvirate of teachers in that faculty whose work began from the foundation of the University, being among the earliest donors of books, his gift consisting mostly of text-books used for the instruction of students, and including works of Aristotle, Porphyry, and Petrus Hispanus. In 1475 the Bishop of Glasgow gave a parchment and a paper volume containing a variety of treatises. George Buchanan presented a collection of books in 1578, and a few years later Bishop Boyd bequeathed a considerable number of volumes, while Zachary Boyd, John Snell, the founder of the Snell Exhibitions at Oxford, and William Carstairs, chaplain to William of Orange, and afterwards Principal of Edinburgh University, also made contributions. Students, on completing their course and obtaining the degree of master, occasionally made gifts of books, and there must have been some progress, but in the earlier period of the University the Library was in some respects unfortunate. The movement for University extension set on foot about 1631 had for one of its express aims the building of a new Library and

furnishing it with books; but as the movement actually turned out, little could be spared for the purchase of books. In 1641 Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill mortified two thousand merks to provide a stipend for a librarian, who was to be a Master of Arts nominated by the Town Council and to hold office for four years. About the same time Margaret Graham, widow of John Boyd, Kirkdyke, Kilmarnock, executed a deed under which the yearly revenue of a thousand pounds Scots was to be expended in the purchase of books for the Library, but somehow this benefaction miscarried. Before 1659 bursars in philosophy and theology were required to pay ten merks to the Library, and in that year it was laid down that certain small fees for its benefit should be paid by students at matriculation and graduation. No adequate progress was made, however, and the Commission of 1664 described the Library as very small for a University. James Young, appointed to the chair of Humanity, in 1682, on a salary to be derived from sources which were in a great measure hypothetical, held the chair as well as the office of librarian till 1687, when the chair was suppressed. Through his negligence the Library sustained so much damage that the Faculty made it a ground for refusing to pay twelve hundred merks which he claimed as salary for acting as Professor. In 1712 the Faculty ordered that part of the fees paid by those who graduated as Doctor of Medicine should be applied to the benefit of the Library; and in 1714 that students of Medicine and of Law should be "stented" to provide books in these departments. Principal Stirling, who died in 1727, left a bequest of £166 13s. 4d. in its favour, and in 1730 John Orr of Barrowfield mortified £500 for its use. These benefactions, with the gift by the Duke of Chandos, were of great service, and, by an Act of Parliament passed in 1709, the Library acquired Stationers' Hall privileges, under which for a long time it was entitled to receive a copy

of each new work published; and it did not suffer an unmitigated calamity when these privileges were withdrawn in 1836, for an annual grant of £707 was paid by the Government by way of compensation. The late Professor Dickson, who was Curator of the Library for more than thirty years, ungrudgingly devoted his extensive and exact scholarship to its service, supervised the preparation of new catalogues, and strongly urged the fuller development of its resources. Besides the general Library, the University possesses in the Hunterian Library a collection of rare and valuable manuscripts and books, some of the latter being fine specimens of early typography.

Something must be said of the development of the faculty of Medicine, which is now probably the most fully organised and prosperous in the University. A doctor of medicine was received to the bosom of the University in 1469, and an English physician studied and practised medicine within its precincts for a short time about 1536. Not long after this there were some few physicians and surgeons in Glasgow, and, though their qualifications were not regularly tested or guaranteed, the Town Council sometimes granted them allowances to induce them to settle in the city. Near the close of the 16th century a Scotsman named Peter Lowe, after studying surgery at Paris, practising it both in civil and military circles on the continent, and being for some time Surgeon to Henry IV. of France, came to Glasgow. The Kirk Session stirred up the Town Council to take action regarding the qualifications of those who practised the healing art, and early in 1599 the Council deputed three bailies, three city ministers, the Principal of the University, Blaise Lawrie, one of the regents, and Mr. John Blackburn, Dean of Faculty, with other men skilled in the art, to examine practitioners in the town for the future. Lowe is believed to have been the real author of the movement for

reform, means were found to procure the intervention of the royal authority, and in November 1599 James VI. granted authority to Peter Lowe, surgeon, and Robert Hamilton, physician (the latter a graduate in Arts of the University), to examine and try all who professed or practised the art of surgery in Glasgow and the western parts of Scotland, and to license those found qualified. This was the origin of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and to some extent it imposed a limitation on the powers of the University, which, under the original constitution, extended to every legitimate faculty, but now the examining and licensing of surgeons within the defined geographical area was committed to the new body. In 1635 Charles I. granted to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons signet letters confirming and safeguarding the privileges formerly conferred. Two years later the University founded a chair of medicine, and appointed Robert Main professor; but in 1642 a commission from the General Assembly declared the chair unnecessary, and on the death of Main in 1646 it was suppressed. The Commission of 1664 recommended its revival, but for some time nothing came of it. In the early years of the eighteenth century, however, candidates began to apply for examination for the degree of M.D. and the University had to employ outside assistance in conducting it, though on the first recorded occasion Robert Sinclair, the Professor of Mathematics, being an M.D., was designated Professor-extraordinary of Medicine to carry through the examination in conjunction with two physicians from the city. It was determined to revive the chair of Medicine, for which in December 1713 an annual allowance of £40 was obtained from Queen Anne, and next year Dr. John Johnston, "a person well skilled in medicine and very capable to teach the same," was appointed Professor. Botany had already been taught for

some time. A portion of the College gardens having been set apart for botanical purposes, in 1704 John Marshall, surgeon in Glasgow, was made keeper, and appointed to teach botany to the students. In 1708 Queen Anne, among a number of other grants, assigned £30 a year to the Professor of Botany. Probably Marshall had continued to teach the subject till about the time of his death in 1719. Botany was then united with the newly founded Chair of Anatomy, and in 1720 Thomas Brisbane (whose father, an M.D. of Utrecht, had been rector of the University from 1677 to 1681) became the first incumbent of the double chair. It seems to have been in connection with the class of Botany that a separate summer session was introduced, the season and the subject being naturally related. A lectureship in Chemistry was founded in 1747, another in *Materia Medica* in 1766, and a third in Midwifery in 1790. During the 18th century the Medical School continued to advance, and before its close many students were attracted to the classes, among them being William Hunter, William Cullen, and Joseph Black, Cullen and Black being afterwards professors. The opening of the Royal Infirmary in 1794 furnished valuable means of further development in medical education, and the scheme for its establishment was warmly supported by members of the University. During the 18th century candidates for the degree of M.D. whose attendance was considered sufficient were usually first examined by two medical Professors, who gave in a report to the Senate. If the candidates were approved thus far, an Aphorism of Hippocrates and a medical case were prescribed to them, and a day was appointed about a week afterwards on which they were required to appear before the Senate and submit (apparently in Latin) an explanation of the Aphorism and a solution of the case. The scope of the curriculum and examinations gradually widened; and the earliest copy of fully stated regulations

which I have seen, belonging to the year 1826, shows that by that time the groundwork of the present curriculum and examinations had been laid, though there was a notable difference in the absence of any compulsory clinical examination.

In other departments the 18th century was by no means one of stagnation. Francis Hutcheson, a graduate of Glasgow, who held the chair of Moral Philosophy from 1730 to 1746, was the first of a long series of distinguished Professors of Mental Philosophy in Scotland who taught a system which is now out of fashion, as other systems may in time come to be. Hutcheson and Reid at Glasgow, and Stewart and Hamilton at Edinburgh, may be counted among the chiefs of this school. Adam Smith, after a brief tenure of the Logic Chair, was Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow from 1752 to 1764. He was an animated and effective teacher, but the reputation of the Professor of Moral Philosophy has been altogether surpassed by the fame of the author of *The Wealth of Nations*. Smith took an active part in the administration of University affairs, and the stories told of his absent-minded and blundering incapacity in relation to ordinary business cannot be true of this period of his life. One of the earliest measures in which he took part as a manager of the University was a scheme for establishing an academy for such elegant accomplishments as dancing and fencing; and one of the latest was a stout opposition to the setting up of a theatre in Glasgow. It is somewhat strange to find one who had done homage to Terpsichore afterwards showing himself hostile to Thalia and Melpomene. Robert Simson and Colin Maclaurin, who studied at Glasgow almost contemporaneously, were among the ablest Mathematicians of their time. Simson's course of University study was somewhat longer than usual, but Maclaurin was a youthful prodigy, graduating as M.A. at the age of

fifteen, and becoming Professor of Mathematics at Aberdeen before he was out of his teens. The words in which Pope described his own early efforts in poetry might be applied to Maclaurin, though in a different sense, since even from childhood he "lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came." Robert Simson was Professor of Mathematics for fifty years from 1711, and was an active member of the College Faculty, and for more than thirty years clerk to that body. John Simson, a kinsman of the Professor of Mathematics, succeeded Wodrow as Professor of Divinity in 1708, and underwent a trial for heresy which brought him into unenviable distinction. Some earlier deviations from orthodoxy were allowed to pass with an admonition, but afterwards graver offences were alleged against him, and the case occasioned much distraction in the church and the country. The proceedings in the Church Courts lasted several years, and in 1729 Simson, who now made the most orthodox declarations, was suspended by the General Assembly from teaching, preaching or exercising any ecclesiastical function, although his emoluments were not taken away. Among the great names on the roll of the *alumni* of Glasgow in the 18th century are those of Tobias Smollett, James Boswell, Francis Jeffrey, and Thomas Campbell, all of whom rose to high distinction in literature. A printing press was established in the University in 1715, and from it towards the close of that year a penny newspaper, published three times a week, began to be issued. It was sold at the printing house within the College and at the Post-Office, at both of which places advertisements were received, but it had only a short existence. In 1743 Robert Foulis became University printer, and, in conjunction with his brother Andrew, he carried on business for more than thirty years. They strove after artistic finish and produced admirable specimens of typography, but they did not contrive to make their business remunerative. Their press was

within the College, and afterwards a site was granted within the University grounds for a typefounding house. In the University buildings the Foulises also opened about 1753 an academy of Art, for painting, engraving, modelling, and drawing. This venture attracted a good deal of notice and was carried on till 1770. But the most memorable instance of the patronage of the University occurred in 1757, when James Watt, pursued and embarrassed by the Hammermen's Guild, was appointed mathematical instrument maker and provided with rooms within the College, in which he worked for a number of years, applying himself to excogitate designs and frame mechanisms which afterwards revolutionised the industries of the world.

John Anderson, who graduated as M.A. at Glasgow in 1745, and who was Professor of Oriental Languages from 1755 to 1757, and of Natural Philosophy from the latter date till his death in 1796, must have been locally one of the best known men of his time. His energy and enterprise as a Professor could not rest satisfied with lecturing and theoretical instruction, but impelled him also to develop experimental and objective methods of teaching—what would now be called laboratory instruction—though there is evidence that experimental teaching and training of students in the use of apparatus had been begun in the Natural Philosophy class long before his time. Besides his regular University course, Anderson established a popular course for mechanics and others from the city, anticipating the University extension movement. He had a vigorous and disputatious personality, and was often at variance and sometimes at law with his colleagues. In 1790, Anderson invented a gun the recoil of which was deadened by air stored in its carriage, and this invention not being appreciated by the British Government, he went to Paris next year and presented it to the French Assembly, who ordered it to be

hung in their hall with the inscription, "The gift of Science to Liberty." He bequeathed nearly the whole of his property to establish an educational institution intended to supply courses and means of instruction in general and scientific branches of study, and avowedly designed to be a rival to the University. The endowments were not adequate for the realisation of his plan, but Anderson's College has had a number of able teachers and many capable and enterprising students, among them David Livingstone the missionary, traveller, and philanthropist; and it is said that the Royal Institution in London was partly organised on the model which it supplied. The Medical School of Anderson's College is still conducted separately, but the other departments have, since the foundation of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College in 1886, been merged in that institution.

From the first it was usual for students, while attending courses of instruction in the University, to lodge outside of it, and this has now been the universal custom for considerably more than a century; but the early statutes required that students of sufficient means should live in the College chambers and diet along with the regents at the common table, and this system, though now and again interrupted, lasted till the Revolution or a little longer. Provision was made by the *Nova Erectio* for the board and lodging of four bursars, for whom a separate table was maintained, and by and by the number of such bursars was greatly increased. Several servants of the College also lived within it and had their meals with the bursars. A contract between Andrew Herbertson, a burgess of Glasgow who undertook to act as purveyor to the masters, bursars, and student boarders from October 1608 to May 1609, gives some insight into the manner of living in the University nearly 300 years ago. Herbertson was to receive £30 Scots (£2 10s. sterling) per quarter for the

board of each of the masters, and rather more than half that sum for each of eight bursars, student boarders who could not afford to diet along with the masters being allowed to sit at the second table along with the bursars. The smallness of the sum charged illustrates the change which money has undergone in purchasing power, and must not be taken as evidence of stinted or inferior supplies, for, if not luxurious, the fare appears to have been varied and ample. They seem to have breakfasted without a fire in the dining hall, but Herbertson undertook to light a good fire in the hall at the midday meal and at supper from October to "Fastreinsevin," for which he was to receive a further allowance of £30 Scots. At this date and for some time afterwards, considerable quantities of peats were used for fuel along with coals. The College discipline was strict, one of the regents making a round of the chambers morning and evening to see that all was in order. In 1532, probably after some outbreak among the students, peremptory regulations were laid down against their carrying arms, or, when outside the College, coming rashly or disrespectfully in the way of the rector, dean, or regents, or playing any game, though in itself lawful, in presence of the regents without permission, or wandering without leave in the streets, on pain of punishment to be administered *caligis laxatis*. At the same time it was enacted that no student sleeping within the College should introduce or maintain within it a servant or relative who did not understand the scholastic Latin speech. One of the earliest regulations prohibited students from swimming.

According to the *Nova Erectio* the principal was to have his meals at the College table along with the masters, but Robert Boyd at the time of his appointment contracted himself out of this part of the engagement, and declined to take upon him the administration of corporal punishment to the students, pointing out a distinction between

himself and his predecessor, Patrick Sharp, inasmuch as Sharp had in his early days been master of the Grammar School and had in that situation been habituated to the process. There is evidence that the College table and the exercise of supervision and discipline over the students who lodged and boarded within the College were sometimes irksome to the regents. Apart from other circumstances, it withdrew the married regents from their own families, and probably this explains why the University introduced a custom of requiring the regents, at the time of their entering on office, to bind themselves to resign if they married. Latterly the masters came to attend at the common table reluctantly and by turns, while students occasionally obtained leave to have meals in their own apartments, leading sometimes to irregularity and dissipation. Other circumstances helped to bring about the end of the system. Early in the 18th century the students had very greatly increased, and the number of student boarders formed but an insignificant fraction of the whole. The number of professors was more than doubled, and, in the new order of things after the Revolution, it was not usually provided that the professors of the chairs then founded or revived should have their meals at the College table.

A practice had now grown up, however, under which some students had lodgings in the College without board, a number of chambers being let to them at a small sum, two or three students sometimes sharing a room between them. Alexander Carlyle, afterwards minister of Inveresk, whose handsome figure and noble bearing caused him to be popularly named "Jupiter" Carlyle, lived in this manner in one of the College chambers while attending the University in 1743-4. A College servant lit his fire and made his bed, and he seems to have hired furniture from a housewife in the city whom he regarded as his landlady, for he says that "a maid from the landlady who furnished

the room came once a fortnight with clean linen." Carlyle mentions that in Glasgow at that time one could, for fourpence, dine on roast beef and potatoes, with an accompaniment of small beer. The increasing number of students and the teaching of new subjects led to additional demands for class rooms and for other accommodation, and these causes, as well as changes in the manner of living, were all adverse to the custom, so that not long after this the letting of chambers to students was discontinued.

On the retreat from Derby, the army of Prince Charlie towards the end of December 1745 entered Glasgow, which was then wealthy, defenceless, and strongly attached to the Hanoverian dynasty, having recently raised a regiment of 1200 men to support the established Government. There are some unverified stories of harsh things done and threatened, including an unsupported tradition accusing the Highlanders of a design to burn the College, but what actually happened would compare favourably with the doings of the Duke of Cumberland. In the circumstances the Prince can hardly be blamed for exacting considerable supplies for his men. The insurgents obtained few recruits, and were very coldly received in Glasgow, but, towards the end of their short sojourn, they held a review on the Green, which drew crowds of spectators who could not withstand a momentary impulse of admiration for the gallant and handsome young Prince. The University Professors were stout Hanoverians, but probably they were not without a friend at court on the other side, for one of the most distinguished among them, Francis Hutcheson, had while a young man been tutor to the Earl of Kilmarnock, who then held a command in the army of the Prince, and who had only a few years before committed his three sons to the care of his old tutor. On 28th November 1745, the members of the University meeting resolved to subscribe funds to maintain a company of 50 men in the service of the Government

for 30 days, or longer if needful. The men were each to receive eightpence a day, as against sixpence a day given at the time of Mar's rebellion, which indicates a considerable rise in the wages of the working classes during the 30 years. On 3rd February 1746 the University resolved to send the Principal and the Rector to wait upon the Duke of Cumberland at Stirling, and congratulate him on his safe arrival to command the King's forces, assure him of the inviolable attachment of the University to His Majesty and the royal family, and express their hearty desire for the defeat of the rebels and the extinction of the rebellion. On 27th June, the Faculty considering the obligation of the whole kingdom to the Duke, who had "put an end to the unnatural and wicked rebellion," "unanimously and with the greatest cheerfulness agreed to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon His Royal Highness." Some readers may think the record would have been more romantic if they had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on Prince Charlie.

For twenty or thirty years after the Revolution disturbances and offences among the students are more frequently mentioned than usual, whether from their being actually more frequent or from the records being more fully kept. At one time the students of the magistrand class entered into a combination and put a knot of ribbons in their hats to distinguish them from other students, and this led to a great wrangle; at another time some students assaulted the city guard; again the students, in company with the Master of the Grammar School, surely a strange confederate, lit a bonfire before the College gate to celebrate the result of a parliamentary election, and opposed the orders of Gershom Carmichael, one of the regents, to have the fire extinguished; and in 1725 (a year in which, somewhat later, there was a tragic riot in the town over the imposition of the malt tax), several students attacked the house of the

rector, Hugh Montgomery of Hartfield, and rang the great bell of the College to gather their companions. Some students seem to have been more inclined to cultivate the dramatic art than to attend to their College studies, and in 1721 the Faculty, considering that the acting of plays without previous permission had tended, and unless restrained might further tend, to divert students from more serious and more useful studies, and to their engaging in ways of spending their time and money neither profitable for them nor conducive to good order, laid down a regulation that for the future no student should enact any public play, or make any preparation towards it, without the previous sanction of the Faculty, on pain of expulsion. In 1713 a student was expelled for railing against the established church and Principal Stirling, and speaking in favour of the Pretender. In 1702 Patrick Brown, a magistrand student, was expelled for giving in the name of Francis Montgomery to be prayed for by the congregation at the Sunday service, as the custom then was—Montgomery being so far from ill or afflicted that he was sitting in the College pew at the time. Occasionally students brought discipline upon themselves by carrying arms and challenging each other to duels. The mention of duels in connection with the University naturally recalls the passage in *Rob Roy* where Scott describes the encounter with swords between Rashleigh and Francis Osbaldistone in the College gardens, ended by the opportune intervention of the redoubtable Macgregor. Scott did not err in regard to the character of the time and place, or the hot temper of the young irascibles who preferred sword-play to reasoning. There were several aggravated cases of drunkenness and profligacy, and in two or three cases graduates who had misconducted themselves were deprived of their degrees, a form of punishment which has now for a long time fallen into disuse, though there is at least one later case on record which occurred in 1784.

A great disturbance occurred about the New-Year 1704. The townspeople resented some misconduct by the students, and appear to have carried off one or more of the latter to prison. Some students then seized the keys of the prison, and barbarously assaulted the house of William Wilson (perhaps the jailor). The citizens retaliated by entering the College, drawing their swords and shooting among the unarmed students even in the inner court—pronounced to be a high violation of the privileges of the University which in the memory of man was never known to be equalled. The magistrates and the College masters afterwards met and endeavoured to come to a settlement. It was proposed that the student who originated the disturbance should be expelled, and that some of the ringleaders who seized the keys of the prison and attacked Wilson's house should be sought out and punished; and, on the other side, means were to be taken for the detection and punishment of the offending citizens. The magistrates issued a proclamation prohibiting the citizens, on their highest peril, from entering the gates of the University armed or in a violent manner. An effort was to be made to frame regulations by which, without prejudice on either side, disorderly students might be regularly secured till they were delivered to the Principal to be duly punished. There seems to have been an acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the College over its students outside its own precincts. A few years after this three students having been fined by Bailie Donaldson, the University masters considered this an invasion of their jurisdiction, and Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, a judge of the Court of Session, who was then rector, lent the weight of his authority to this view. In 1721 there was a further conflict between academic and municipal jurisdiction, the University demanding that a sentence passed by one of the city bailies on two students should be rescinded. As the two students were expelled, it is evident that this

course was not taken in order to defend persons believed to be innocent, but solely to assert the authority of the University. Notwithstanding these occasional disputes, there were frequent interchanges of good offices between the municipality and the University. Though it involve a digression, we may mention a curious experiment in the municipal management of the poor which was tried in 1714. The magistrates having resolved to restrain begging, the masters of the College, on the recommendation of the Provost, agreed to assess themselves, the Principal and the Professor of Divinity each giving sixpence a week and the other Professors fourpence, to be collected by the bedellus and paid to the poor recommended by the magistrates.

Some changes and disputes affecting the higher offices may now be mentioned. After the fall of Episcopacy, the Marquis of Hamilton was elected Chancellor in 1642, and under the Commonwealth the office was tendered to Thurloe, the Secretary of State, who nominated a Vice-Chancellor. In 1660 the Earl of Glencairn was made Chancellor, but next year, on the re-establishment of Episcopacy, the office again fell to the Archbishops, of whom there were seven between 1661 and the Revolution—or rather six, for one of them, Alexander Burnett, was twice Archbishop and Chancellor, having been deposed and afterwards reinstated on the retirement of his successor. The order of Archbishops having passed away at the Revolution, in 1692 John Carmichael, afterwards Earl of Hyndford, was elected Chancellor, and in 1714 James Graham, Duke of Montrose. He and the next three Dukes in succession held the office of Chancellor for the long period of a hundred and sixty years. From 1593 till the Revolution the Rector was annually elected about the end of February, but during the Commonwealth and for five or six years afterwards there is a blank in the record of elections. About the time of the Revolution it was alleged to be inexpedient to convene the students

in a general meeting for holding the election, and, without any legislative sanction for the change, they were excluded from taking part in it, the choice being made by the Principal and masters from a list of three given in by the Principal, which came to be adjusted in such a manner that only one of the three was likely to be chosen. Sir John Maxwell of Nether Pollok, a Privy Councillor and afterwards a judge of the Court of Session, was elected in 1691 and had an exceptionally long tenure. Maxwell had held office continuously from 1691, but the great majority of the Professors came to think that Principal Stirling was arrogating too much authority to himself, and they convened the students on 1st March 1717, and Mr. Muir was elected by the votes of the four "nations" according to the old method. Great commotions followed, and one Royal Commission on University affairs was appointed in 1717 and another in 1718. The former Commission censured the Professors who were, as we might say, in opposition, and the latter prohibited them for a year from exercising any other function except teaching their classes and maintaining discipline in them. The Commission of 1717 had ordained that the election should be held in the main according to the new practice which had grown up, the students being excluded; and in November 1717 Maxwell was again elected. The validity of the election was doubtful, however, for when the day for the election of 1718 was reached, the chairman pointed out that the warrant under the Great Seal creating the Commission required the Commissioners to deliver to the University a copy of the regulations which they enacted signed by a quorum, but that the regulations actually delivered to the University and under which the election had been held were signed only by the Clerk. It was determined to delay the election and to apply to the 1718 Commission for further regulations, and when these were obtained, Mungo Graham of Gorthie was chosen

Rector on 18th December 1718. It is not easy to believe that the opposition Professors, who formed the great majority and were led by the Professor of Law, were much in the wrong, but the Principal withstood their efforts. His influence was very great, for he was on intimate terms with the Chancellor and the Rector, and, only a year or two before the dispute, he had been the medium of communication with the Government regarding the maintenance of troops by the University at the time of Mar's insurrection, and had received through the Secretary of State the grateful acknowledgments of the King. In 1727, however, shortly after Principal Stirling's death, a Commission of Visitation appointed in the preceding year restored to the students their ancient privilege of taking part in the election. There was a double return that year, under circumstances which are not now well known, George, Master of Rosse, the previous Rector, being re-elected, and James Hamilton of Aikenhead being also returned. The Faculty decided in favour of Hamilton, but next year the Master of Rosse was again elected. Calmer times then succeeded so far as the election of Rector was concerned. In 1727 an attempt was made to bring the Vice-Chancellor into the Faculty as a member qualified to sit and vote at its meetings and take part in its business, but this was opposed by a number of the Professors. They carried the case to the Court of Session, and the Court decided that the Vice-Chancellor had no other function except to confer degrees in the absence of the Chancellor.

Several times during the eighteenth century there was litigation regarding the manner of conducting University business. This business was mainly carried on by two bodies embracing nearly the same members, but with different chairmen—the Senate or University meeting, as it was called, presided over by the rector and having a comparatively narrow sphere of action, and the Faculty

or College meeting, presided over by the Principal and having by far the larger share in the management. The Faculty meeting is to be distinguished from the particular faculties of Arts, Medicine, Law and Theology, all of which were included in it. The distinctions between the University meeting and the Faculty meeting were not always closely observed, and the Professors, being all members of both bodies, were on a footing of parity. In 1807, however, Mr. Lockhart Muirhead was appointed by the Crown, without the previous knowledge or concurrence of the authorities of the University, to the Chair of Natural History—a Chair which did not previously exist. A lawsuit followed in the Court of Session regarding his status and powers, and it was decided that Muirhead was entitled to take part in the University meeting but not in the Faculty meeting. The occupants of all the new chairs founded from that time till the passing of the Universities Act in 1858 were deemed to be in the same position. Under that Act the Faculty or College meeting was abolished, all the Professors were included, without distinction of status or powers, in the Senate, to which the general administration was committed, and a new body, the University Court, was established to review the decisions of the Senate, on appeal, and to exercise some other functions. The Universities Act of 1889 reconstituted the University Court and transferred to it the general administration, the Senate, however, retaining control of the teaching and discipline.

There was another Faculty with which the University came to be involved in hostilities—the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, a corporation whose origin in 1599 has already been narrated. The Faculty having raised an action in the Court of Session, the Court decided that holders of University degrees in Medicine were not entitled to practise Surgery within the territory in Glasgow and the West of Scotland assigned to the

Faculty, unless they submitted to an examination by that Corporation and obtained license from it. The decision applied to the degrees in Medicine of other Universities besides Glasgow, but as Glasgow graduates were more likely than others to settle in the city and its neighbourhood, their interests were more directly concerned ; and the University judged it advisable to institute the degree of Master of Surgery (C.M.), first granted in 1817. As already pointed out, James VI., by his charter of 1599, had granted unrestricted power to the Corporation then called into existence to examine and try all practitioners of Surgery within the defined area without taking account of any previous qualifications they might have obtained ; and on this ground, the Faculty having again in 1826 raised proceedings in the Court of Session, it was decided that holders of the degree of C.M. who practised Surgery in the territory assigned to the Faculty were under obligation to submit to examination by that body. After further argument and delay this decision was confirmed by the House of Lords in 1840, but when the Medical Act of 1858 came into force such local distinctions and limitations were obliterated. A considerable number of practitioners graduated as C.M. up to the time when the House of Lords' decision was given, and though the number declined for some time afterwards, the Commissioners under the Universities Act of 1858 adopted the degree and made it applicable to all the Universities of Scotland.

The growth of the Medical School and the expansion of the teaching staff in the Faculty of Medicine have been very marked during the 19th century, the following chairs having been added—Natural History (1807), Surgery and Midwifery both in 1815, Chemistry 1817, Botany 1818, Materia Medica 1831, Physiology and Forensic Medicine both in 1839, Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine both in 1874, and Pathology in 1893 ; while a lectureship on

the Eye was instituted in 1828, on Insanity in 1880, on Embryology in 1894, on the Ear in 1895, and on the Throat and Nose in 1895. Before the establishment of the separate chair of Botany in 1818, that subject had for a considerable time been dissociated from the chair of Anatomy and taught by a lecturer, as well it might be, seeing that, prior to the time when separate teaching was provided, the Professor of Anatomy also gave instruction in Midwifery and Surgery. It will be noted that two chairs originated in the year of Waterloo, and in the case of Surgery there is a suggestion that the lessons of the war were in the minds of the king's advisers, for the royal warrant founding that chair sets forth that it would be for the public advantage that a Professor of Surgery, particularly of that branch of it which relates to the wounds and diseases of the military and naval services, should be appointed in the University of Glasgow. Science was constituted a separate faculty in 1893, but most of the subjects now embraced in it were previously included in the faculties of Arts and Medicine. Of the chairs now belonging exclusively to the Faculty of Science, Astronomy was founded in 1760, Civil Engineering and Mechanics in 1840, and Naval Architecture in 1883. In connection with the chair of Astronomy there is a well-equipped observatory at Dowanhill. Mrs. John Elder provided an endowment of £12,500 for the Chair of Naval Architecture and presented £5000 to the University as an additional endowment for the Chair of Engineering. Recent additions to the chairs in the faculty of Arts include English Language and Literature, 1861, History, 1893, and Political Economy, 1896; while lectureships have been introduced in Education (1894), French (1895), and German (1899). The lectureship on Education naturally suggests the relation of the University to the teaching profession, and it may be mentioned that in Scotland the origin of Training Colleges

for Teachers (often called Normal Schools) dates from 1841, and that in Glasgow almost from the commencement there have been two such institutions. At first they stood quite apart from the University, but between 1860 and 1870 a practice arose of students from the Training Colleges attending some of the University classes. In 1873 the Education Department recognised the practice, and freed such students from part of the attendance usually required at the Training Colleges; and in 1877 agreed to defray three-fourths of the University fees of such students and of the cost of the books they required for University classes. A large number of Training College students—both men and women—now attend the University of Glasgow, and there are some bursaries for their exclusive benefit. The connection between the University and the teaching profession has been further strengthened by the institution in 1900 of a Diploma in Education open to graduates in Arts or Science, this Diploma being recognised by the Education Department as qualifying the holder for service in public or State-aided schools. Local Examinations were instituted by the University in 1877, and for some time attracted a considerable number of candidates, but they were discontinued in 1893, the Leaving Certificates of the Education Department having become accessible to the great majority of the schools concerned. The faculty of Theology has been reinforced by the Chair of Biblical Criticism (1861); and the faculty of Law by the Chair of Conveyancing (1861), and by lectureships on Civil Law, Constitutional Law and History, Public International Law, International Private Law, General Jurisprudence, and Mercantile Law, all founded since 1878. In Glasgow, as well as in the other three Scottish Universities, a lectureship on Natural Theology was founded in 1887, under the will of the late Lord Gifford, a Judge of the Court of Session. More recently a lectureship on Celtic Literature, to which the first appointment

was made in 1900, has been founded at Glasgow, under the will of the late Rev. Archibald Kelly M'Callum, LL.D., who bequeathed the greater part of his property for that purpose, and also made provision for an annual sum of £10 being expended on the purchase of books relating to Celtic Literature, to be added to a collection of volumes which he made over to the University as the nucleus of a Celtic library. Altogether the teaching staff now includes 31 Professors, 35 Lecturers, and about 40 Assistants and Demonstrators.

The number of students at the beginning of the 18th century was about 400, by the end of the century it had risen to fully 600, while in 1899-1900 there were 1700 men and 340 women. The highest number ever reached was in session 1881-82 when 2320 were matriculated. Recent legislation, by enacting more stringent conditions for entering the University and by adding a year to the curriculum for graduation in Medicine, has given rise to a temporary check, but the opening in 1892 of the University classes and degrees to women has nearly compensated for this. There is an annual amount of £20,880 allocated to the University of Glasgow from Parliamentary grants, and for the year 1899-1900 the revenue of the University amounted to £58,981 3s. 6d., while the expenditure was £59,318 16s. 11d. These figures do not include the funds destined to scholarships, fellowships, bursaries, and prizes within the University. The total yearly income from such funds amounts to fully £14,000, about £8000 of which comes from funds held and administered by the University, and the remainder from funds held by outside Boards and Trustees. If the income from this source were included in the University revenue, it would bring it up to about £72,000 a year.

Not to mention those who are still living, the following among other distinguished men have been associated

with the University in the 19th century: Thomas Graham, one of the foremost chemists of his time; John Sterling, whose memory is embalmed in Carlyle's biography; Robert Pollok, who might have left greater works than *The Course of Time* had not a too early death silenced his young muse; John Gibson Lockhart, son-in-law and biographer of Scott; Sir William Hamilton, who was born in the old College and received his early education there, and whose work as a teacher of philosophy has been the subject of much discussion both by friendly and unfriendly critics; Tom Taylor, a popular and prolific dramatist; Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury from 1868 to 1882; Norman Macleod, whose name is still a household word in Scotland; John Pringle Nichol, the eloquent and stimulating exponent of Astronomy and allied sciences; Allen Thomson, the eminent Professor of Anatomy; Macquorn Rankine, the father of modern Engineering; John Nichol, for twenty-seven years the witty and rhetorical Professor of English Literature; and John Caird, Professor of Divinity from 1862 to 1873 and Principal of the University from the latter date till 1898, a man who combined in a wonderful degree great intellectual gifts, commanding eloquence, and unassuming personal worth.

For a very long time, though the Scottish Universities sometimes appeared in the Law Courts, no legislative measures for reforming their general constitution and functions were passed. When the era of reform arrived, however, academic reform did not escape discussion. In 1826, George IV. appointed a body of Commissioners of Visitation to the Universities of Scotland, and they made extensive enquiries and collected much information, and had nearly completed a comprehensive report embodying numerous recommendations, when by the death of the king their powers came to an end. They were reappointed

by the next sovereign, however, and finally completed their report on 28th October 1830. Their labours did not immediately bear fruit, for it was not till 1858 that Parliament actually passed a measure for regulating and improving the Universities of Scotland. Some of the more important changes were made by the Act itself, and the Commissioners under it sat for fully four years, framing Ordinances regulating matters with which they had been empowered to deal. A further Universities Act was passed in 1889, and the labours of the Commissioners under it extended over a period about twice as long as that occupied by the 1858 Commissioners.

These two Acts conferred some additional endowments and led to important changes. The Act of 1858 constituted a University Court, including certain *ex officio* and certain elected members, and a General Council comprehending the graduates, professors, and members of the University Court. As enlarged and modified by the Act of 1889, the Court consists of the Rector, the Principal, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, one Assessor appointed by the Chancellor, one by the Rector, and one by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City, four Assessors elected by the General Council and four by the Senate—fourteen in all—and is empowered to administer the revenue and property of the University, to appoint Examiners, Lecturers, and such of the Professors as hold chairs in the patronage of the University, to define the nature and limits of the duties of Professors, to grant recognition to the teaching of Colleges or individuals for purposes of graduation in cases where the regulations admit such teaching, to appoint the representative of the University in the General Medical Council, and, subject to the approval of the King in Council, to alter and amend the ordinances made by the Commissioners under the Acts of 1858 and 1889. It is also a court of appeal from the decisions of the Senatus.

The Act of 1889 empowers the Senatus (the Principal and Professors) to regulate and superintend the teaching and discipline of the University, and take part in the immediate superintendence of Libraries and Museums.

The General Council, which now includes 5827 members, holds two statutory meetings in the year for the discussion of matters affecting the welfare of the University, and may hold special meetings on the summons of the Chancellor. In order of precedence, the Chancellor, Rector, Principal, Chancellor's Assessor, or Rector's Assessor preside at meetings, but in meetings for the election of Assessors members of Senate do not take part. The General Council of Glasgow University, along with that of Aberdeen University, returns a member to Parliament in accordance with the Representation of the People (Scotland) Act, 1868. A Students' Representative Council has been organised under the Universities Act of 1889. It is elected annually by the matriculated students and is empowered to make representations to the Senate and Court and to advise with the Rector respecting the Assessor to be nominated by him in the University Court. Besides the separate bodies mentioned, namely, the University Court, the Senate, the General Council and the Students' Representative Council, which exist at Glasgow as at each of the other three Scottish Universities, the Act of 1889 constituted a Universities Committee of the Privy Council in relation to the four Scottish Universities; and the Commissioners under that Act also constituted a Joint Board of Examiners which supervises and controls the preliminary examinations in the faculties of Arts, Science and Medicine in all the four.

It should be mentioned that, though the Students' Representative Council only obtained statutory recognition under the Act of 1889, it had existed as a voluntary association among the students from 1886, and that a University Union was instituted in 1885. To erect a

building for the Union Dr. John Macintyre of Odiham, Hants, presented to the University, through the late Sir George H. B. Macleod, Professor of Surgery, a sum of £5000, and this building contains a dining hall for the students, a debating hall, a reading room, committee rooms, recreation rooms, and other accommodation. The students' societies, of which there are many—professional, literary, philosophical, scientific, social, recreative, philanthropic, and political—are mostly affiliated to the Union, and hold their meetings in it. For *alumni*, graduates, and office-bearers, there is also a University Club in Glasgow, and another in London.

The Chancellor is elected for life by the General Council, and nominates a Vice-Chancellor (usually the Principal) for conferring degrees in his absence, and in case both Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor are absent, degrees are conferred by the Senior Professor present. The Vice-Chancellor has also important duties in connection with the registration of members of the General Council, and is returning officer in University Parliamentary elections. The Rector is elected every three years by the matriculated students, by an ancient usage divided for this purpose into four "nations," a majority of "nations" deciding the election, though when the "nations" are equally divided, a majority of votes of the students now decides it. The regulations still leave it possible, however, for a minority of students to elect the Rector, for, as it is only in case the "nations" are equally divided that a majority of votes of the students is to determine the result, it might happen that a candidate with a considerable majority in a single "nation" and a clear majority of the total votes might be defeated by an opponent who had a slender majority in each of three "nations." The Principal, who is the resident head of the University, is appointed for life by the Crown.

In 1870 the University moved to new buildings, of which

the foundation stone was laid in 1868 by His Majesty, then the Prince of Wales, and which were several years in course of erection. Built *de novo* from plans by Sir George Gilbert Scott, whose designs were unfettered by pre-existing conditions, and occupying a prominent site overlooking the river Kelvin and the West-End Park, the extensive new buildings—forming a rectangle, with the main blocks facing north and south, and the Bute Hall making a cross connection in the middle of their length, with quadrangular courts on each side—have a commanding and symmetrical appearance. The cost of the new buildings and grounds has exceeded £500,000, including £117,500 from the sale of the old buildings and grounds, £120,000 from Government, and rather more than £261,000 received in subscriptions and legacies, mostly from Glasgow and the West of Scotland, £45,000 having been contributed by the late Marquis of Bute for the superstructure of the Great Hall of the University, which has been named after him the Bute Hall. The Library and the Hunterian Museum occupy about two-thirds of the northern block of buildings. The Library contains about 175,000 volumes, and is always receiving fresh accessions by donation and by the expenditure of an annual sum of £707, formerly paid by the Government as compensation for the withdrawal of Stationers' Hall privileges and now merged in the general grant to the University. As regards the number of volumes just mentioned, it should be explained that in many cases several pamphlets and minor works have been bound up together, and that if all these were reckoned separately, the total would be, not 175,000, but 220,000. The Hunterian Museum was first formed by Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkshire and graduate of Glasgow, who, like his equally celebrated brother, John Hunter, rose in the latter half of the eighteenth century to the foremost position as a medical practitioner and teacher in London.

By Dr. Hunter's will, his extensive and valuable collection, including anatomical preparations, zoological and mineral specimens, books, manuscripts, paintings, coins, and archæological relics, was bequeathed to the University, to be made over after the lapse of a certain time, and was transferred from London to Glasgow in 1807, twenty-four years after the death of the donor. Considerable additions to the collection have subsequently been made from time to time by donation and otherwise.

The new University scheme aimed at providing a Hospital conveniently situated for the clinical instruction of medical students, and in which the Professors should be entitled to teach clinically; and accordingly the University granted a site within its new grounds for the Western Infirmary, an institution now containing upwards of 400 beds for patients, the portion of the ground thus made over being valued at nearly £30,000. Notwithstanding the great extent of the new buildings, the progress of the University has been such that they have already proved inadequate for the accommodation of some of the departments, and recent changes, especially in Medicine and Science, to more practical methods of teaching, requiring great laboratories with elaborate apparatus, have also created further demands. As a consequence, the University has been constrained to enter on a new movement to extend its accommodation and equipment, and a beginning has been made with some of the departments whose needs were most pressing. Under the will of the late Mr. Charles Randolph, shipbuilder in Glasgow, a legacy of upwards of £70,000, destined mainly to the extension and maintenance of buildings and grounds, has been received, and a considerable portion of it has been absorbed in payments for existing buildings. In 1899 the Trustees of the late Mr. James B. Thomson made a grant of £13,000 for reconstructing and extending the Anatomy department. The Trustees of the late Misses Steven,

Bellahouston, have contributed a sum of £12,500 towards the erection and equipment of a new laboratory and class-rooms for the Engineering department, an equal sum being contributed from other sources; and have made grants amounting to £6200 towards new Botany buildings, comprising class-rooms, laboratories, museums, etc., these buildings with their equipment being estimated to cost about £18,000. The works for the erection of the Anatomy, Engineering, and Botany buildings are now nearing completion, and these three departments are being provided with accommodation and equipment scarcely excelled in the United Kingdom.

There are two teaching sessions in the course of the year—the winter session opening about the middle of October and closing towards the end of March, and the summer session opening in the end of April and closing early in July. Classes in the faculty of Theology and most of the Classes in the faculty of Law meet only in the winter session. There are five faculties in the University, each presided over by a dean chosen annually, and each having its appropriate degrees: The faculty of Arts, with the degrees of Master of Arts (M.A.), Doctor of Philosophy (D.Phil.), and Doctor of Letters (D.Litt.); the faculty of Science, with the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) obtainable in the departments of Pure Science, Engineering, and Agriculture, and the degree of Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) obtainable in Pure Science and in Engineering, as well as by graduates in Arts (M.A.) with honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and, under certain conditions, by research students; the faculty of Medicine, with the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (M.B. and Ch.B.) always conjoined, introduced by new regulations dating from 1892, and replacing the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery (M.B. and C.M.) conferred under the previous regulations; and the degrees of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.)

and Master of Surgery (Ch.M.) obtainable separately as higher degrees in Medicine and Surgery after the lapse of a certain period spent in practice, in professional research, or in further attendance in Hospital wards, a higher clinical examination and a thesis being also required; the faculty of Law with the degrees of Bachelor of Law (B.L.), Bachelor of Laws (LL.B), and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.); and the faculty of Theology with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.) obtainable by graduates in Arts who have subsequently gone through a due course (three winter sessions) in Hebrew and the various departments of Theology, and passed the required examinations in these subjects. The degree of Doctor of Divinity (D.D.) is an honorary degree like LL.D., and these honorary degrees are conferred on recipients selected by the Senate on account of literary, scientific, or professional distinction.

Students proceeding to degrees in Arts, Science, and Medicine are required to pass a preliminary examination, which in the case of Arts students includes four subjects:— (1) English, (2) Mathematics, (3) Latin or Greek, (4) Latin or Greek (if not already taken), French, German, Italian, or Dynamics. The preliminary examination in Science is in the main similar, but candidates may substitute French or German for Latin or Greek. The standard of the preliminary examination for students of Medicine is not quite so advanced as the others. The curriculum for M.A. and for B.Sc. extends over three academical years. There is a wide variety of options in selecting the subjects required for graduation in Arts, students being required for the ordinary degree to take up at least seven subjects out of a list of thirty, distributed among the four departments of Language and Literature, Mental Philosophy, Science, and History and Law; while for graduation with honours they must take up at least five subjects, two of which must be selected from one or

other of nine honours groups, and they must attend two courses in each of the honours subjects, instead of the single course required in each of the other subjects. The degrees of D.Litt. and D.Phil. are open to honours graduates in Arts five years after obtaining the degree of M.A., on their satisfying certain conditions; and the degree of D.Sc. to those who have graduated five years before as B.Sc. or as M.A. with honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, on their producing a thesis of merit and passing an examination if required. Regulations have recently been framed for admitting candidates whose qualifications are approved by the Senate to the prosecution of special study and research, and such research students, if they hold the degree of Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Medicine, or other degree accepted by the Senate as equivalent, and have pursued a satisfactory course of special study and research for two winter sessions, are eligible for the degree of D.Sc. Masters of Arts with honours in the appropriate department, after having acquitted themselves satisfactorily as research students for the prescribed time, are also eligible for the degrees of D.Phil. and D.Litt. The course of study for the degrees of M.B. and Ch.B. extends over five years, embracing, besides the other scientific and professional subjects, clinical study in Hospital wards for at least three years, the final year of the course being specially devoted to study of this character, and candidates are required to pass four professional examinations.

The number of degrees conferred by the University after examination in the year 1899-1900 was 395, namely, M.A. 116, B.Sc. 24, D.Sc. 1, B.L. 4, LL.B. 11, M.B. 101, C.M. 8, Ch.B. 93, M.D. 19, B.D. 18. The number of honorary degrees conferred was 12, namely—D.D. 6 and LL.D. 6. Of students during the summer session 1899 and the winter session 1899-1900 there were in the faculty of Arts 656 men and 257 women (913), in Science 167 men and 5 women (172), in Medicine 624

men and 81 women (705), in Law 206 (men) and in Divinity 41 (men), making a total of 1694 men and 343 women, the combined total being 2037.

Women were first admitted to study for degrees in the Scottish Universities, including Glasgow, in 1892, in accordance with an Ordinance of the Commissioners under the Universities Act of 1889, and it was resolved that instruction for them in Glasgow University should be provided mainly in separate classes. Other methods were at first proposed, but in a little time an offer was made to convey to the University the buildings, grounds, and endowments (upwards of £25,000) of Queen Margaret College, an institution established in Glasgow in 1883 for the higher education of women, in order that the College might be devoted to the maintenance of University classes for women exclusively. The University Court accepted the offer, and the whole teaching staff, classes, and students of Queen Margaret College are now included in the University. The number of women students at Glasgow has been steadily increasing and is greater than in any other Scottish University, and for their convenience a Hall of Residence has been opened. During the time Queen Margaret College was conducted as a separate institution, the buildings and grounds, which are of considerable extent, were placed at the service of its Executive Council by the owner, Mrs. John Elder, and with her concurrence they have since been made over to the University.

Many changes have taken place within the University in the four hundred and fifty years of its existence, but it still retains many features of its original character, and some measures usually reckoned as new have long ago been tried in one form or another. The University still bears the character impressed on it at the beginning of being both a teaching and an examining institution, granting degrees only to those who have undergone the



QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE

double process of training and testing by its own accredited officers. In the earliest period it was the practice that examinations for degrees should be conducted not by the regents or teachers alone, but that other skilled persons should be appointed to act along with them in testing the fitness of candidates; and though this practice was long suffered to fall into disuse, since the passing of the Universities Act of 1858 it has been revived and gradually extended to all the faculties. The original constitution contemplated a number of faculties, each with its teachers, its dean and other officers, and with a code of regulations for the management of its affairs and the conferring of its degrees. In this respect, too, recent legislation and practice have gone back to the original design. The history of the office of Dean of Faculty (or Dean of Faculties) is peculiar. Though not quite so old as the University, the office has existed for a very long time, and accidental circumstances have influenced its development. In the earliest period, while it was intended that each Faculty should have its dean, and while the other Faculties showed some organisation and activity, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts was always so designated; but afterwards, when the other Faculties became dormant, a custom arose of calling him the Dean of Faculty. The office continued after the Reformation, and the functions of the Dean of Faculty extended to the business of the University generally; indeed he continued for two or three centuries to be the most important officer, after the Rector and Principal, in carrying on the academic administration, and deans of particular Faculties did not reappear till quite recently. The Universities Act of 1858 made the Dean of Faculty a member of the University Court, but the Act of 1889 in reconstituting the Court passed him over in silence, and it would not now be very easy to define his powers and functions. Perhaps he might take part in appointing the Principal,

if the Crown failed to make an appointment within the time limited by the *Nova Erectio*.

The early statutes allowed the students a vote in the election of the rector, a right which they have since exercised with comparatively little interruption, and the Act of 1858 has constituted them the sole electors. Four deputies, a treasurer, and other officers were at first elected along with the rector, and must have had considerable influence in University administration. So far as masters and graduates are concerned, there is some parallel in the election by the General Council of four assessors in the University Court, and the Council now elect the Chancellor as well. In the early days, the regents participated in the business of the general congregations and in the election of rector. The Senate now returns four Assessors to the University Court, and professors, being also included in the General Council, have a voice in the election of the Chancellor. As at the beginning, electors are still divided into four "nations" in electing the rector, though it may well be doubted whether this is a survival of the fittest. The arrangement rests, not on pure reason but on a conventional association of ideas, and if it is intended as a tribute to antiquarianism, it is not managed in the antiquarian spirit, for the names have been altered, the boundaries have been altered, and the methods of voting within the "nations" have been altered.

Even preliminary examinations and boards of studies cannot be counted new things. In 1695 a general rule was laid down for the preliminary examination of Arts students in the Scottish Universities. None were to be admitted to the first or Bajan class of any College but upon strict trial of their proficiency in Latin, or to the second or Semi class without similar trial of their proficiency in Greek. The rule may have come to be neglected, but its existence proves that a preliminary examination in Arts is not an innovation belonging to

the later years of the 19th century. Boards of Studies were foreshadowed by a regulation of nearly the same date, under which the regents in philosophy were to submit beforehand to the Principal or to the Dean of Faculty the "dictates" to be taught to their students in the following session, these being liable to correction by the Principal or the Faculty.

Finally, we may note that the early statutes required masters to continue their studies for two years after receiving their degrees. It is true this requirement was generally evaded, but its enactment bears witness to a worthy purpose; and in recent times an opinion has been growing that it would be well if some of the more capable, inventive, and persevering graduates could be induced to continue their work in the University for some time after obtaining their degrees. The establishment of post-graduate courses in some subjects and the recently enacted ordinance for special study and research afford evidence of the tendency. The line of higher study and of research followed after receiving the degree would naturally be somewhat different from the earlier curriculum leading up to graduation. The student would exercise his faculties more independently, having the use of such aids and appliances as the several departments could furnish, receiving direction and guidance when necessary from masters long skilled in their respective subjects, feeling the stimulus of contact and competition with fellow-workers possessing both training and enthusiasm, and, in common with them, profiting by all the aids to effort and incentives to honourable ambition that an ancient and a vigorous University could afford.

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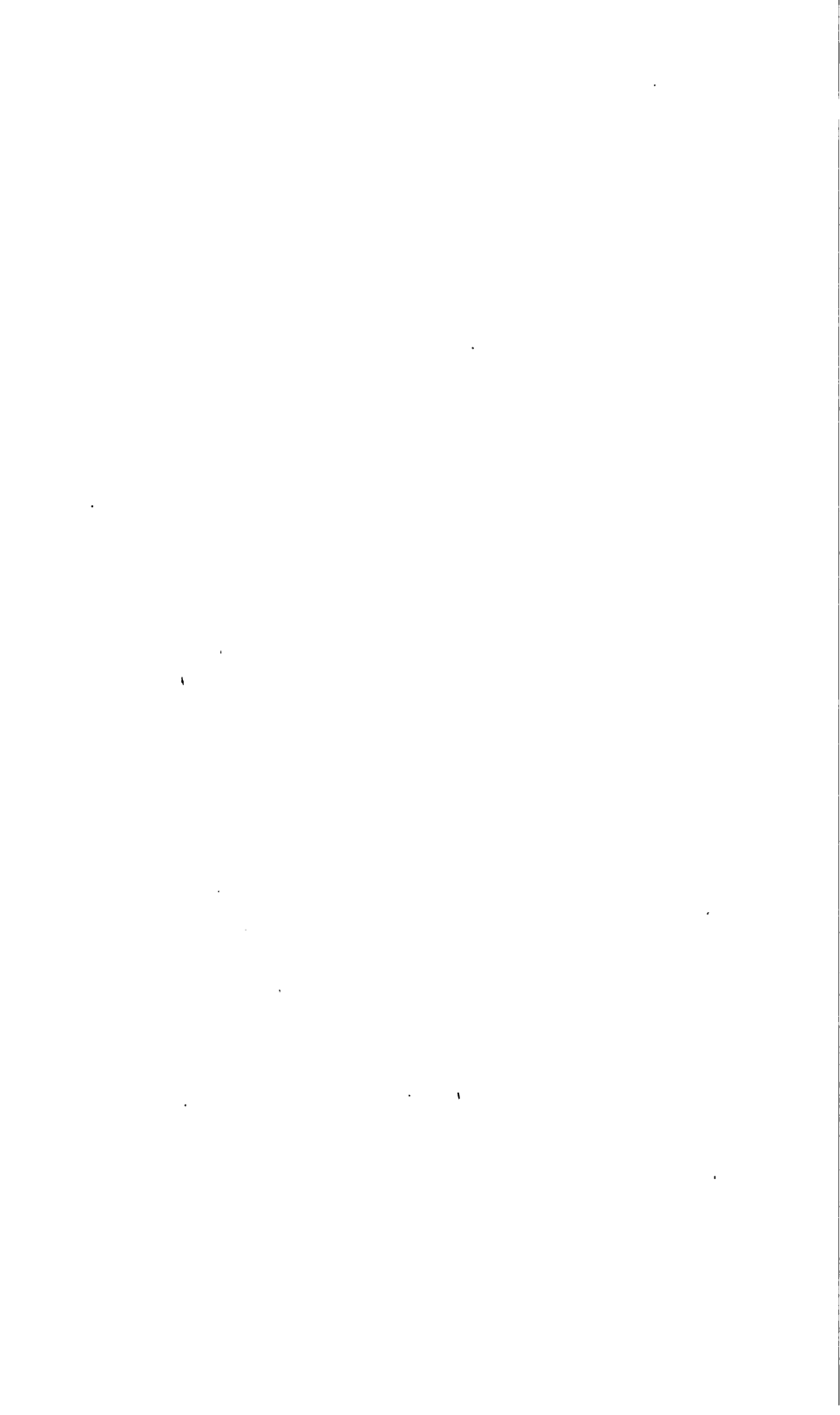
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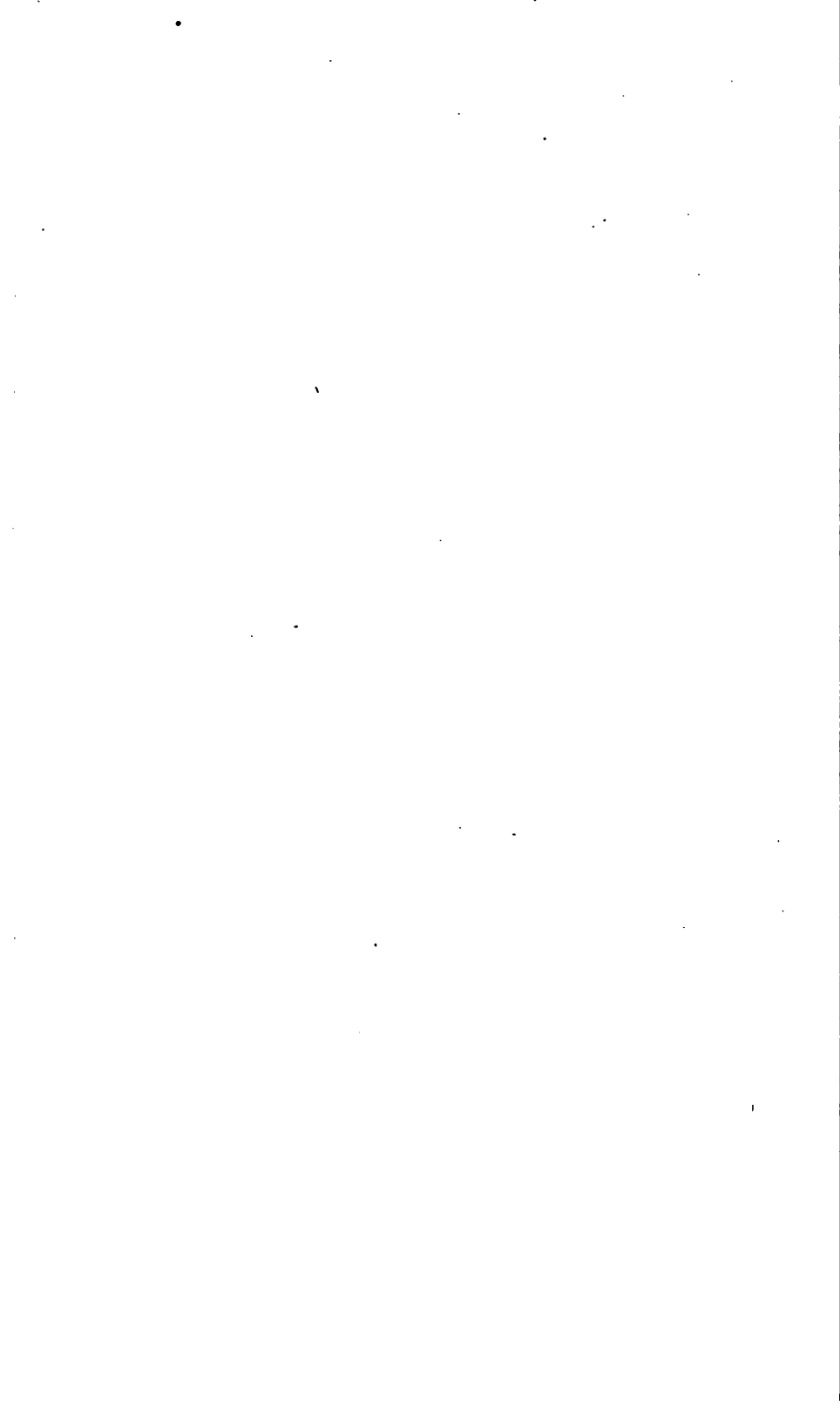
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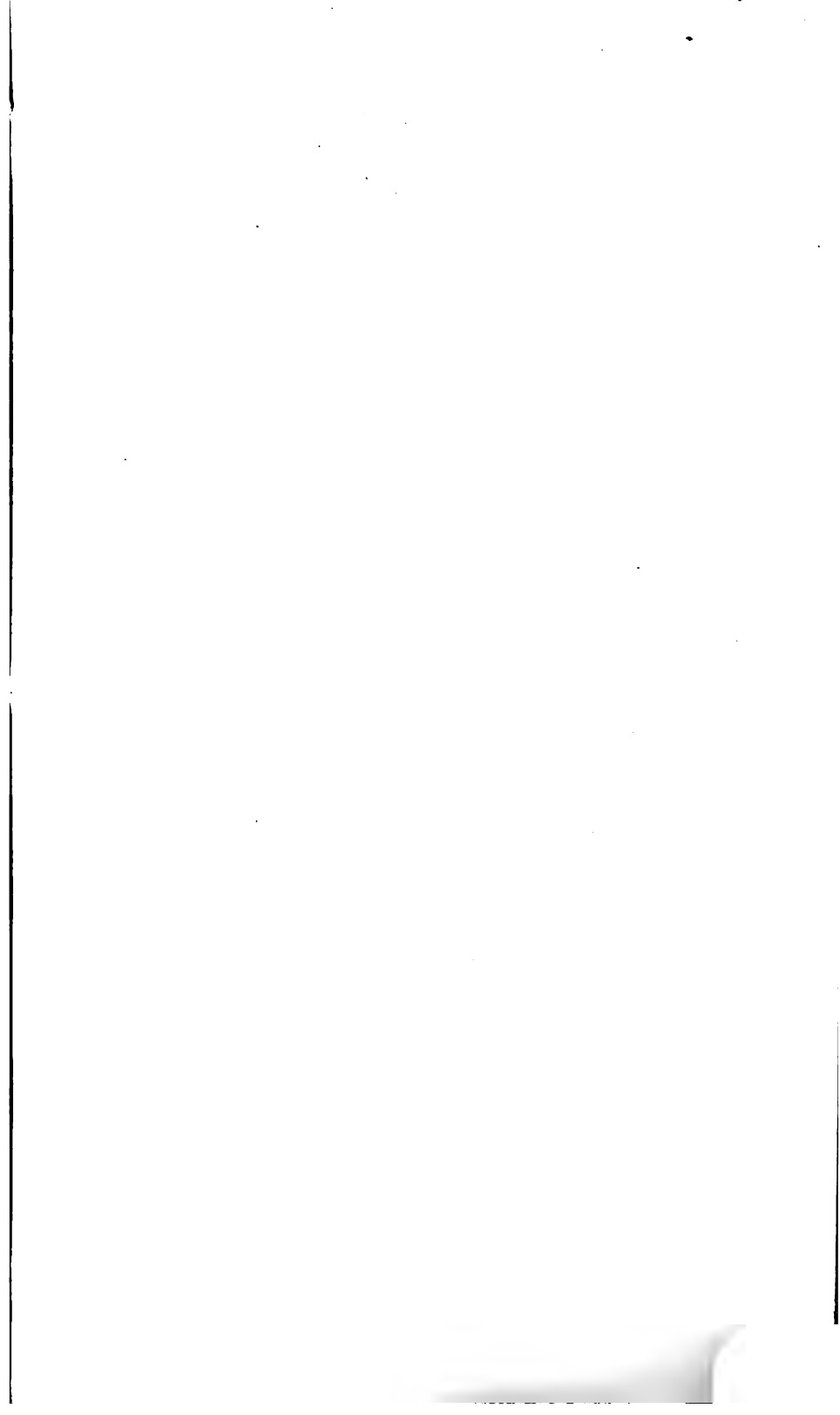
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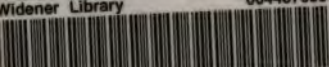
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